A PATTERNE OF POPISH PEACE.

OR

A Peace of Papists with Protestants.

BEGINNING IN ARticles, Leagues, Oathes, and a Marriage.

And ending in a bloudy Massacre of many thousand *Protestants*.

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To the Reader, that is wiſe already, or that he may be wiſe.

ASKE and enquire what are the things of higheſt, moſt ſolemne, and ſacred Obligation, that may call for truſt in the way of peace betweene the ſons of men, and when you have found them, then have you found thoſe very things, of which Papiſts, and popiſhly affected do make nets and ſnares to deceive Truſt; and to deſtroy thoſe that truſt them; Be they *Treaties, Leagues, Oathes, Marriages:*

riages: Theſe, even theſe ſacred bonds of a ſecure peace, are thoſe that are turned into *cords* and *fetters* to bind thoſe that truſt them to an *aſſured ruine* and *Deſtruction*. So they are not ſafe, becauſe in their nature they draw Truſt, but becauſe they draw truſt, they are dangerous, for by that Truſt they doe deceive. Then by what *Security* can any be aſſured of any *Peace* with *Papiſts*, when the very *Security* doth *Deceit*, and *Deſtroy*? Beleeve it therefore, that nothing under heaven but *Power*, can make you ſafe from Papiſts: For if they gaine *Truſt* from you, and you leave *Power* to them; you may ſee in

in the Papists of Ireland, what their fellowes would do in England; when they had nothing to complain of, but too much liberty for an *Idolatrous Religion*; yet withall having too much *Power*, they took advantage of that *Power* for an *Irish Massacre* of English *Protestants*. Surely now in all the Kingdomes which this Crown carries in the Title of it, the *Popish plot* of warre and murder hath had bloudy passage, *England*, *Scotland*, *France* and *Ireland*. But let not us become *Nurses* to such a *Crimson brat*, by gaining it the *white milke* of a *weake* and *simple Peace*. But where *Trust* without *Power* would betray and

deſtroy us, there let *Power* without any *Truſt* (below that wherby the higheſt above will ſtrengthen our *Power*) ſecure us. And to keepe us cloſe to this Rule; let the *patterne* of this *Peace*, made by *French popery*, ſtand like a *Pyramide* before our eyes: And when you *ſee* it, *heare* it it alſo; for it *ſpeaks*, and that which it ſpeakes is this, *Pray* and *provide*; That the peace of *French popery* be not tranſlated into *Engliſh*, by Engliſh *Proteſtants*.

The end of the Epiſtle.

A

A Declaration of the furious outrages of *France*, with the ſlaughter of the *Admirall*.

IT were to be wiſhed that the memory of the freſh ſlaughters, and of that butcherly murthering that hath lately been committed in a manner in all the townes of France, were utterly put out of the minds of men: for ſo much diſhonour, and ſo great infamie hath thereby ſtained the whole French Nation, that the moſt part of them are now aſhamed of their own countrey, defiled with two moſt filthy ſpots, *falſhood* and *cruelty*. Of the which, whether hath been the greater, it is hard to ſay. But for aſmuch as there flie every where abroad Pam-

phlets written by flatterers of the Court, and men corruptly hired for reward, which do moſt ſhamefully ſet out things fained and falſly imagined, in ſtead of truth, I thought my ſelfe bound to do this ſervice to poſterity, to put the matter in writing as it was truly done indeed, being well inabled to have knowledge thereof, both by mine owne calamity, and by thoſe that with their owne eyes beheld a great part of the ſame ſlaughters.

In the yeare of our Lord 1561. when there ſeemed to be ſome perill of troubles to ariſe by reaſon of the multitude of ſuch as embraced the *Religion* (which they call *Reformed*) for before that time the uſuall manner of puniſhing ſuch as durſt profeſſe that Religion, was beſides loſſe and forfeiture of all their goods to the Kings uſe, to burne their bodies, at the requeſt of the great Lords and Nobility, there was holden an aſſembly of the Eſtates in the Kings houſe at Saint Germains

Germains in Lay, neare to the City of Paris, at which Aſſembly, in preſence, and with the Royall aſſent, of King *Charles* the ninth, it was decreed, that from thenceforth it ſhould not be prejudiciall to any man to profeſſe the ſaid Religion, and that it ſhould be lawfull for them to have publike meetings and preachings for the exerciſe thereof, but in the Suburbs of Townes only.

A decree for the exerciſe of Religion in publike meetings, whereupon a cruell Maſſacre.

At this Aſſembly *Francis* Duke of Guiſe, being deſcended of the Houſe of Loraine, and at that time Grand Maſter of the Kings Houſehold, was not preſent. But when he was enformed of this Decree, he boyled with incredible ſorrow and anger, and within few dayes after at a little Towne in Champagne called Vaſſey, while the Profeſſors of the ſaid Religion were there at a Sermon, he, accompanied with a band of ſouldiers, ſet upon them, and ſlew men and women to the number of two hundred.

There was among theſe of the religion (for ſo hereafter according to the uſuall phraſe of the French tongue wee intend to call them) *Lewis* of Burbon of the bloud Royall, commonly called Prince of Conde, after the name of a certaine Towne, a man of great power by reaſon of his kindred to the King. Therefore when the Duke of Guiſe moſt vehemently ſtrived againſt that law, and as much as in him lay, did utterly overthrow it, and troubled the common quiet thereby ſtabliſhed, *Gaſper de Coligni* Admirall of France, and *Francis de Andelot* his brother, Captain of the Fantary, and other Princes, Noblemen and Gentlemen of the ſame Religion, come daily by heapes to the Prince of Conde, to complaine of the outragious boldneſſe and untemperate violence of the Duke of Guiſe.

At that time *Katherine de Medices*, Pope *Clements* brothers daughter, and mother of King *Charles*,

Charles, borne in Florence a Citie of Italie, had the governance of the Realme in the Kings minority. For though by the law of France, neither the inheritance nor the adminiſtration of the Realme is granted to women, yet through the cowardly negligence of *Anthony* King of Navarre, the ſaid *Katherine de Medices* the Kings mother, aganſt the cuſtome of the realme, was joyned with him in that office of *Protectorſhip*. She fearing the preſumption and fierce pride of the Guiſans, wrote to the Prince of Conde with her owne hand: which letters are yet remaining, and at the aſſemblie of the Princes of Germany at Franckford, holden under *Ferdinand* the Emperour, were produced and openly read about ten yeares paſt: wherin ſhe earneſtly beſought him in ſo great hardneſſe and diſtreſſe not to for ſake her, but to account both the mother and the children, that is, both her ſelfe and the King, and the Kings brethren, com-

The Qu. mothers Letters to the Prince of Conde.

committed to his faith and naturall kindneſſe, and that he ſhould with all ſpeede, provide for their common ſafety: aſſuring him, that ſhe would ſo imprint in the Kings mind his travell in that behalfe, that he ſhould never be loſer by it.

The policie of the Duke of Guiſe to get the King into his power, that he might the better effect his wicked enterprizes.

Within few dayes after the Duke of Guiſe wel-knowing how great authority the name of the King would carry in France, and to the intent that he would not ſeeme to attempt any thing rather of his own head than by the privity of the king, and having attained fit partners to joyn with him in theſe enterpriſes, he got the King into his power. Which thing being known abroad, and many hard encombrances therupon ſuddenly riſing, and a great part of the nobility of France marvellouſly troubled with it, the Prince of Conde by adviſe of his friends, thought it beſt for him to take certaine townes and furniſh them with garriſons: which was the beginning of the firſt civill war.

For

For the Prince of Conde alleaged the cauſe of his taking armes, to be the defence of the Kings Edict, wherein conſiſted the ſafety of the common weale, and that it could not be repealed without moſt aſſured undoing of the nation of France, and deſtruction of the nobility, by reaſon of the exceeding great multitude of thoſe that daily joyned themſelves to that *Religion:* Of which number ſuch as being of noble birth, or were in power, dignity, wealth, and credit above the reſt, thought it not meet for them to ſuffer the puniſhments and cruelties accuſtomed to be extended on the profeſſors thereof; beſide that, they held themſelves diſcontented that the Duke of Guiſe one newly come, a ſtranger, tranſlated from the forreſts of Loraine into France, would take upon him in France ſo great courage and ſo high dominion and power. Therto was added the Queene mothers ſingular care (as was reported) for conſervation of

The beginning and cauſe of the firſt Civil war.

of peace and repreſſing the rage of the Guiſians. Upon which opinion it is certain that above twenty thouſand men having regard onely to the Queenes inclination, joyned themſelves to the ſide of thoſe of the Religion, and to the defence of their profeſſion, which at that time had beſiged the force of the Kings power.

The Duke of Guiſe ſlaine, whereupon a peace concluded, with condition of free exerciſe of Religion.

After certaine battailes and many loſſes on both parts, and the Duke of Guiſe ſlain, within a yeare, peace was made with this condition, that they of the Religion ſhould have free liberty thereof, and ſhould have aſſemblies and preachings for the exerciſe of the ſame in certaine places.

The injuries done to the Proteſtants by the Papiſts continually notwithſtanding the Peace.

This peace continued in force, but not in all places, during five yeares: for in the moſt townes and juriſdictions, the Officers that were affectionate to the Romiſh ſide, whom they commonly call Catholikes, did all the diſpleaſures they could to thoſe of the Religion.

There-

Therefore, when *Ferdizando Alvares de Toledo*, commony called Duke of Alva, was leading an armie not farre from the frontiers of France, againſt thoſe of the low countrey which embraced the reformed Religion, againſt the will of the King of Spaine, the Queene mother cauſed to be levied and brought in to France ſixe thouſand Switzers for a defence (as ſhe cauſed it to be bruted) but as the ſucceſſe hath proved, for this intent, that the Prince of Conde, the Admirall and other noble men of the Religion, if they eſcaped the treaſon prepared for them, and liſted to defend themſelves by force, and trie it by battell, might be ſuddenly oppreſſed ere they were provided. For the courtiers wch then had the managing of theſe matters, did not at that time well truſt the ſouldiers of France. Many things pertaining to the courſe of that time, and the renewing of the warre, muſt here for haſt to our preſent purpoſe be neceſſarily omitted. When

The Qu. mother obtains an armie of Switzers under a falſe pretence of defence, to oppreſſe the Prince of Conde, & the Admirall, and the other Proteſtants.

When the warre had endured about ſixe months, peace was made with the ſame conditions that we have above rehearſed, that all men ſhould have free libertie to follow and profeſſe the Religion reformed. For this was ever one and the laſt condition upon all the warres. But within few dayes or months after, it was plainly vnderſtood, that the ſame peace was full of guile and treaſon, and finaly, that it was no peace, but moſt cruell war cloaked under the name of peace. For forthwith all thoſe townes which they of the Religion had yelded up, were poſſeſſed and ſtrengthened with garriſons of ſouldiers of the contrary ſide, ſaving one Towne on the ſea-coaſt in the parts of Xantoigne commonly called Rochell. For the men of that towne about two hundred yeares before, had yelded themſelves to the Kings power and allegiance, with this cõdition, that they ſhould never be conſtrained againſt their will

The treachery of the Peace.

will to receive any garriſon ſouldiers.

Alſo the Princes of Conde and the Admirall were advertiſed; that there was treaſon againe prepared to intrap them by Tavaignes, a mã given to murther and miſchiefe, which had lately been made Marſhall of France, and that if they did not ſpeedely avoyde the ſame, it ſhould ſhortly come to paſſe, that they ſhould be deceived and taken by him, and delivered up to the crueltie of their adverſaries.

Advertiſement of treaſon againſt the Prince of Conde, & the Admirall, by *Tavaignes* made Marſhall of France hereupon.

Upon the receit of theſe advertiſments, they immediatly make haſt to Rochell, carying with them their wives and young children, which was the beginning of the third civill warre, the moſt ſharpe and miſerable of all the reſt.

The beginniug of a third civill warre

There was at that time in the Court, *Charles* Cardinall of Lorain, brother to the Duke of Guiſe, which (as is above ſaid,) was ſlayne in the firſt war, one accompted moſt ſubtill and craftie of all the

the reſt, but of a terrible, cruell and trouble ſome diſpoſition, and thought intollerable even at Rome it ſelfe. This man, they of the reformed Religion reported to be the moſt ſharpe and hatefull enemy of their profeſſion, and him they abhorred above all other for the cruelty of his nature, and named him the *firebrand* of all civill flames. He at the beginning of the third civill war, perſwaded the King to publiſh an Edict, that no man profeſſe any Religion but the Romiſh or Popiſh, and that whoſoever ſhould imbrace any other, ſhould be accompted as traytours. In that ſame Edict Printed at Paris, this ſentence was expreſſely conteynd, and for the ſtrangeneſſe of the matter, and for that it ſtained the Kings name with the moſt diſhonorable ſpot of perjurie and breach of faith, it was in other impreſſions afterward omitted. And it was further then declared, that albeit the King had in many Edicts before that time permitted

Notwithſtanding the Kings former Edicts by the perſwaſion of *Charles* Cardinall of Lorain, he publiſheth an Edict, that no man profeſſe any Religion but the Romiſh.

permitted the freedome of Religion, yet his meaning ever was to retaine and cauſe to be retained of all men, the onely Romiſh or popiſh Religion within his Realme.

After many overthrowes on both partes given and received, whereas the end of this third warre was thought likely to be the harder, by reaſon of the breach of faith in the yeares before, and on the other ſide the ſtate of the Realme by reaſon of the waſte that the Cities were brought unto, and extreme poverty of the meane people and husbandmen, did require ſome treatie of compoſition, the King ſent meſſengers to the Admirall, to ſignifie unto him in the Kings name, that the King himſelfe had at length found out a moſt ſure way of peace and concord, namely that the armies of both partes joyned together, ſhould goe into the low countrey againſt the Duke of Alva which had been the author of the late calamities in France. He ſignified

Civill Peace propounded upon pretence of joyning againſt a forraigne enemy.

fied further, that he had great cauſes of quarrels againſt the King of Spayne, and this principally, that he had invaded and held by force, an Iſland of the newfound Land called Florida, which had bēen taken by the French, and kept under his dominion, ſuddenly ſlaying all the ſouldiers there: & likewiſe the Marqueſdome of Finall, the inhabitants wherof had but a little time before, yeelded thēſelves to the Kings ſubjection and allegeance. He ſaid that the moſt ſtedfaſt band of concord ſhould be that forren war, and that there could no other better meane be deviſed to drowne the memory of the former diſſentions in eternall forgetfulneſſe.

To the performance hereof, he ſaid it was a matter of moſt apt opportunity, that *Lodovick* Count of Naſſaw, brother to to the Prince of Aurenge, had been now two yeers in the Admiralls camp, to whome the Admirall gave principall credit in all things, and that by him and his

his fellowes of the low country, & others whom he underſtood to favour his part, it might eaſily bee brought to paſſe that certaine Cities might be ſurpriſed. and thereby great advantage be attained to the atchieving of the war.

The Admirall hearing theſe things was marvellouſly troubled. For albeit he doubted not of the Kings fidelity, yet therwithall many things fell into his minde to be conſidered: as the power of the Cardinall and reſt of the Guiſians, who were well knowne to have been at all times moſt affectionate to the King of Spayne. For the Duke of Guiſe had left a ſonne, a very yong man, called *Henry*, to whom the Queene had given all the offices and places of honor that his father had borne before, being unfit thereto by age, and againſt the ancient lawes and cuſtomes, and alſo through the traiterous infidelity of certaine of the Kings counſell, whom ſhe knew for their affection

affection to Popiſh Religion, to be moſt addicted to the Spaniſh King and that divers of them had great yeerely penſions of him, and did diſcloſe unto him the affaires of the Realme. He remembred how hereby it came to paſſe, that the ſame Kings Embaſſador (which among ſtrange nations ſeemed vtterly incredible) was admitted into the privie Counſell of France, and that one *Biragio* a Lumbard, and (as it is reported) a traytour to his owne countrey, otherwiſe altogether vnlearned, and ſpecially ignorant of the civill Law, was yet for the ſubtilty of his wit advanced to ſo great honour, that he executed the Chancellours office, *Michael Hoſpitall* being diſplaced, a man knowne to be ſuch a one, as there was not in all degrees of men any either more wiſe, or more learned, or more zelouſly loving his countrey. Herewithall he conſidered the ſlanderous cavillations of his adverſaries, to whom hereby might ſeem

The Admirals ſnares in the undertaking of this war.

an

an occaſion given, as if the Admirall were of a troubleſome nature, and could not abide any quietneſſe, nor could long reſt at home without ſome tumultuous ſtir. Hereunto the meſſiengers replyed as they were able, and therewithall alleaged this cauſe of ſo ſodaine hatred againſt the Spaniſh King, that one *Albenie* late returned out of Spaine, had informed the King and the Queene mother for certainty, that King *Philip* a few moneths before, had poyſoned his wife the French Kings ſiſter, and had ſpred rumors of her thoroughout all Spaine, ſuch as for the honour of many perſons are meet not to be diſcloſed. But nothing moved the Admirall ſo much as the cheerful earneſtneſs of *Lodovick* of Naſſaw, who as ſoone as he was advertiſed of that purpoſe of the King, omitted nothing that he thought might ſerve to encourage the Admirall thereunto.

The Admirall perſwaded hereby nothing fearing the infidelity of thoſe

The Admirall not fearing infidelity, harkens to a compoſition.

thoſe of the Court, gave his mind to harken to compoſition. And ſo was the third civill warre ended, and the peace concluded with the ſame conditions that were before, that every man ſhould have free liberty to uſe and profeſſe the Religion.

Peace concluded with condition of liberty to uſe the Religion.

Within few monthes after this, divers Princes of Germany, that favoured the Religion reformed, and among thoſe the three Electors, the Palſgrave, the Duke of Saxony, and the Marqueſſe of Brandeburge, ſent their Embaſſadours into France to the King, to gratulate vnto him for the new reconciliation of his Subjects. And becauſe they accompted it greatly to behove them ſelves that the ſame concord ſhould remaine ſtedfaſt and of long continuance, they promiſed, that if any would for that cauſe procure trouble, or make war upon him either within his owne dominions, or without, they and their followers ſhould be ready to defend him. To this Embaſſage the King firſt by words,

words, and afterward by a booke ſubſcribed with his own hand, anſwered and gave his faith, that he would for ever moſt ſacredly and faithfully obſerve his Edict of pacification.

The Kings ſubſcription, and faith given, ſacredly to obſerve the pacification.

Hereby ſo much the more willingly the Admirall ſuffered himſelf to be drawn to the ſaid purpoſes for the Low-countrey, although oftentimes calling to mind the nature of the Queen mother, he uſed to ſay to divers, and ſpecially to *Theligny*, to whom he afterward maried his daughter, that he greatly ſuſpected the rolling wit of that woman. For (ſaid he) ſo ſoone as ſhe hath brought us into that preparation againſt the Low-countrey, ſhe will leave us in the midſt.

Nevertheleſſe, the Count of Naſſaw writeth to his brother, and they conferring their adviſes together, ſend meſſengers to the King, that if it pleaſe him to deale with the matter of the Low-countrey, they will ſhortly ſo doe, that hee

ſhall by their many and great ſervices, well perceive their affection and devotion toward him. The King writeth againe to them in moſt loving termes, ſaying that their Meſſage moſt highly pleaſed him, and he gave to them both his hearty thanks.

About the ſame time Maximilian the Emperour pitying the eſtate of the Prince of Aurenge (as he ſaid) treated by his Embaſſadours with the King of Spaine, and had in maner obtained, that the Prince ſhould have all his goods reſtored unto him, but with this condition, that he ſhould have no houſe within the territory of the low countrie, but ſettling his reſidence and dwelling elſewhere, he ſhould freely enjoy all his revenewes. Which matter being reported to the French King, he immediatly ſent meſſengers to the Prince of Aurenge willing him to looke for nothing by that dealing of the Emperour, ſaying that it was but a fraud and guileful device intended

intended for this purpoſe, onely to breake up his levying of ſouldiers that he had begun in Germanie: and aſſuring him, that if he would credit and follow him, hee would give him aid ſufficient to recover his eſtate.

The Prince of Aurenge perſwaded by theſe promiſes of King *Charles*, continued his muſters, and determined a while to bear the charges though they were heavy to him, while ſuch things as were neceſſary for the warre, were in preparing. In the meane time *Lodovick* in diſguiſed apparel went to Paris to the King. Forasmuch as the ſeaſon of the yeare by this time ſeemed not commodious to levy an armie, for the winter was at hand, by aſſent they deferred the matter till the next ſummer.

Theſe things thus hanging, the Prince of Aurenge his captaines by ſea, did oftentimes ſet upon the Spanyards and Portugals, and ſuch ſhips as they took they brought in-

to the haven of Rochell, which then was in the power of the Prince of Condees part: and there they openly vttered and ſould their prizes to the men of the towne and other merchants of France, whereupon the Embaſſadour of Spaine made often complaints to the Kings privy councell.

And foraſmuch as they thought it very avaylable to this enterpriſe, that *Elizabeth* Queene of England might be brought into league with them, the King commited the dealing in that matter to the Admirall. For, a few moneths before, the King had with moſt ſweet alluring letters, gotten him to the Court, where he was moſt honorably entertained: and to take from him all occaſion of diſtruſt upon his adverſaries, or of otherwiſe ſuſpecting of the Kings or Queene mothers affection towards him, firſt, all the Guiſians of a ſet purpoſe departed the Court then the King gave the Admirall free liberty to take

The Admirals honourable entertainment at the Court.

take with him what company and what furniture he would: and becauſe it was thought that he had more confidence in the Marſhall Coſſe, then in the reſt, therefore the King commanded the ſaid Marſhall to be ever at hand with the Admirall, and to aſſiſt him in the Kings name if any need were.

The matter of the league with England, the Admiral ſo diligently and induſtriouſly handled, that within ſhort ſpace after by Embaſſadours ſent, and by faith given and received, and oathes ſolemnly taken on both parts, it was confirmed. Concerning the procurement of other leagues and amities, ſuch as might ſeem to further the enterpriſe of the low country, the Admirall alſo travelled in the Kings name, and by his commandement, and had in a manner brought all theſe things to an end. And of all thoſe leagues, the firſt and principall condition was, that the liberty of Religion ſhould continue, and that

The League with England ſolemnely confirmed. And the firſt and chiefeſt condition, liberty of Religion and the obſervation of the Edict of Pacification.

the King ſhould moſt diligently and ſincerely obſerve this Edict of pacification.

Though theſe things ſeemed to be handled ſecretly, yet by the letters both of *Biragio* the Vicechancellor, of whom we made mention before, and of *Morvilliers* whom for his hypocriticall leaneneſſe, children commonly called the *Chimera* or Bugge of the Court, and by advertiſements of Cardinall *de Pelve*, a man moſt fit either to invent or execute any treaſon, they were carried to the Biſhop of Rome, who by adviſe of his Cardinals ſent by & by one of their number, called *Alexandrine*, in the midſt of moſt ſharp winter into France, with theſe inſtructions, to perſwade the King to enter into the ſociety of the league of Trent, whereof the firſt and principall article was, that the confederats ſhould joyne their powers and make war upon the Turks and Heretikes, meaning by the name of Heretikes

The Popes Embaſſador to the King of France, with his Embaſſage.

Heretikes, all thoſe Princes that did permit the vſe of the reformed Religion within their dominions.

The Cardinall *Alexandrine* was honourably received in the court, but yet diſmiſſed without atchieving his purpoſe. For ſo was it bruited among the people, and commonly beleeved through-out France: albeit he himſelfe ſecretly ſeemed to returne very merry and cheerfull to the Pope: and as it is reported, did ſometime ſay that he received ſuch anſwer of the King as was not to be publiſhed, and that the King and Queene mother had largely ſatisfied him.

Foraſmuch as it was thought a matter greatly avayling to the enterpriſe of the low countrey, to ſend certaine ſhips into the Engliſh Seas that if any aid ſhould be ſent into the low countrey to the Duke of Alva out of Spaine, it might ſo be ſtopped, *Strozzi* and the Baron *de la Guard* were appointed for that purpoſe, to whom the King gave

in commandement to rigge forth certaine ſhips of Burdeaux and Rochell, well armed and well appoynted, and to provide with all ſpeede all things needfull for thoſe ſhips. The Ambaſſadour of Spayne ſomewhat moved with this preparation, made divers complaints to the Kings counſell on the behalfe of the King his maſter, and yet never received any other anſwer, but that the King thought it not likely, and that he would ſend Commiſſioners to Burdeaux and to Rochel, with letters and commandement that there ſhould be no preparation made to the ſea, and if any had been made, it ſhould be enquired of. what inſtructions were ſecretly and cloſely underhand given to theſe two captaines of that navie, we do not certainely know. But this no man can doubt of, but that they had commiſſion to ſeize upon all ſhips wherein any Spaniſh ſouldiers ſhould be tranſported into the low-countrey, and that all this preparation

tion to the ſea, was ordained againſt the Spaniſh King and the Duke of Alva.

And moreover that the Admiral at the ſame time received commandement from the King, to ſend eſpials into Peru, an Iſland of the new found world, moſt plentiful of gold above all the other, now being in the Spanyards dominion, to learne, if there were any good enterpriſe to be attempted or atchived for the getting of it. Which matter was committed to a certaine gentleman, one of the Admirals trayne, who went thither accompanyed with a certaine Portingal, a man moſt skilfull of thoſe Navigations, whom the Admirall had joyned with him by the Kings commandement.

Now it can not be expreſſed how many and how great tokens of a moſt loving minde the King at that time ſhewed to the Admiral, and to the County *Rochfoucault*, and to *Theligny*, and to the reſt of the

Many moſt ſpecious tokens of the Kings love to the Admirall.

chiefe Noble-men of the *Religion*. Firſt, all ſuch things as in the former warres had been taken away in the Townes, Fermes and Caſtels of the Admirall and *d' Andelot*, the King cauſed to be ſought out and reſtored. If there were any other whom the King underſtood to be beloved and eſteemed of the Admirall, or to have attained any ſpeciall honour in the ſaid late warres, thoſe he liberally benefited and rewarded. To the Admirall himſelfe he commanded one day to be given an hundred thouſand pounds of his own treaſure in recompence of his former loſſes. When his brother the Cardinall *Chaſtillion*, endowed with many great and wealthy benefices, was departed this life, the King gave him the fruits of one whole yeare. Alſo the King wrote to *Philibert* Duke of Savoy, that he ſhould doe him a moſt accentable pleaſure, if he did not only deale more gently with thoſe that in the former wars had ayded thoſe

The King writes to the Duke of Savoy for favour to be ſhewed to them of the *Religion*.

thoſe of the *Religion*, but alſo would uſe clemencie and mildeneſſe toward all other that profeſſed the ſame *Religion* within his dominions.

And for that there was old enmity betweene the Guiſans and the Admirall, whereby it was to be doubted that perillous contentions would ariſe in the Realme of France, The King willed it to be ſignified to them both in his name, that they ſhould for his ſake and the Common-weales, give over thoſe diſpleaſures, and hee preſcribed them a certain forme of reconciliation and agreement, the ſame whereof the foundations had been laid almoſt ſix years before in the Towne of Molins, where the King calling to him the greateſt Eſtates of the Realme after conſultation and deliberation had upon the matter, pronounced the Admirall not guilty of the death of the Duke of Guiſe, wherewith he was charged by the young Duke of Guiſe and his

The Kings reconcileing the Guiſans and the Admirall.

his kinſmen: and ſo the King by the adviſe of his Counſel had ended that controverſie.

Cardinall *Loraines* departure to Rome, and Cardinall *Pelvey*, under pretence of choo-ſing a new Pope.

Furrhermore, the Cardinall of Loraine (who as we have ſayd was the very forger of all the former warres) to take away all jelouſie of new practiſes, was departed to Rome, and took with him his familiar friend the late created Cardinall *Pelvey*, one reputed a moſt ſubtil and crafty perſon, under pretence of going to the election of a new Pope in place of the old Pope then lately deceaſſed.

A further confirmation of Peace under pretence of marriage of the kings ſiſter to Prince *Henry*, ſon to the Queene of Navarre.

But there was none greater and more aſſured token of publique peace and quietneſſe then this, that the King purpoſed to give his ſiſter *Margaret* in marriage to the Prince *Henry* the ſonne of the Queene of Navarre, which Prince had in the laſt warre defended the cauſe of the Religion, and been ſoveraigne of their armie. Which marriage the King declared, that it ſhould be the moſt ſtreight bond of civill concord,

cord, and the moſt aſſured teſtimonie of his good will to thoſe of the Religion.

Yea, and alſo becauſe it was alleaged, that the ſaid Prince *Henry* was reſtrained in conſcience, ſo as he might not marry the Lady *Margraet*, being of a contrary Religion, a Catholike and given to the rites of the Romiſh Church, the King for anſwer ſaid that he would diſcharge her of the Popes lawes, and notwithſtanding the crying out of all his courtiers to the contrary, he permitted him, that without all ceremonies, in the porch of the great Church of Paris, the marrige ſhould be celebrated in ſuch a forme as the miniſters of the reformed Church miſliked not.

Which thing being by report and letters ſpread through the world, it cannot be expreſſed how much it made the hearts of thoſe of the Religion aſſured and out of care, and how it caſt out all feare and jelouſies out of their minds, what a con-

confidence it brought them of the Kings good will toward them. Finally, how much it rejoyced forren Princes and States that favoured the ſame *Religion* ? But the Admirals mind was much more ſtabliſhed by a Letter which about the ſame time *Theligny* brought him with the Kings own hand and ſealed, wherin was cõtained that whatſoever the Admirall ſhould doe for the matter of the intended war of the Low-country, the King would allow and ratifie the ſame, as done by his own commandement. About that time *Lodovick* of Naſſaw with the Queen of Navarre, a Lady moſt zealouſly affected to the *Religion*, came to the French Court. The League was made betweene King *Charles* & the Prince of Aurenge, and the Articles thereof put in writing. The marriage was appointed to be holden in the City of Paris. For which cauſe the Queene of Navarre during thoſe few dayes repaired thither to provide things for

The Admiral more fully eſtabliſhed by the Kings Letter with his owne hand and Seale.

for the ſolemnitie of the wedding. For the ſame cauſe the King ſent to the Admirall one *Caivagnes*, a man of an excellent ſharpe wit, whom for the Admirals ſake the King had advanced to great honour, requiring the Admirall to goe before to Paris, as well for the ſaid preparation, as alſo for the matter of the warre of the Low-countries, promiſing that he himſelfe would within few dayes follow after him: aſſuring him that there was no cauſe for him to feare the threatnings and madde outrages of the Pariſians. For, in as much as the ſame Towne is above all other given to ſuperſtition, and is with ſeditious preachings of Monkes and Friers daily enflamed to cruelty, it is hard to expreſſe how bitterly they hated the Admirall, and the profeſſors of that *Religion*. Whereto was added a griefe of their mind conceived certaine dayes before, by reaſon of a certain ſtone-croſſe gilt and built after the manner

The Kings perſwading the Admiral to go to Paris, and aſſuring him of ſafety from all dangers.

manner of a ſpire ſteeple, commonly called *Gaſtignes* Croſſe, which the Admirall with great earneſt ſuit obtained of the King to be overthrowne: for he alleaged, that being erected in the middeſt of the rage of the Civill warre, as it were in triumph to the reproach of one of the *Religion*, it was a monument of civill diſſention, and ſo a matter offenſive to peace and concord.

To take away all feare from the Admirall, the King wrote Letters to *Marcell* to prevent all tumults, and ſo the Duke of Anjow and the Queen did the ſame.

The King wel knowing this deadly hate of the Pariſians to the Admirall, wrote his Letters to *Marcel* the Provoſt of the Merchants (which is the higheſt dignity in Paris) with ſharp threatnings if there ſhould be raiſed any ſtirre or trouble by reaſon of the Admirals comming. To the ſame effect alſo the Duke of Anjow, the Kings brother, and the Queen mother, wrote to the ſame *Marcel*, and the reſt of the Magiſtrates of Paris, ſo that now there ſeemed utterly no occaſion left for the Admirall to feare or diſtruſt.

And

And within few dayes after, the King ſent *Briquemault*, a man of great vertue and eſtimation, to the Admirall, with the ſame inſtructions, ſaying, that the matter of the Low-countrey could not well be dealt in without his preſence.

The Admirall perſwaded by thus many meanes, and filled with good hope and courage, determined to go to Paris, where ſo ſoone as he was arrived and had been honourably and lovingly entertained of the King and his brethren, and the Queene mother, and conſultation entred among them about the preparation for the Low-countrey, he declared to the King at large, how the Duke of Alva was in levying of great power, & preparing an army, and that if the King ſhould diſſemble his purpoſe, it would come to paſſe that many thereby would ſhew themſelves ſlower and ſlacker to the enterpriſe, and that now were offered great meanes to doe good, which if hee let ſlip, hee ſhould

ſhould not ſo eaſily recover the like againe hereafter. And therefore it was beſt to take the advantage of this opportunity.

A few dayes before, *Lodovick* of Naſſaw went ſecretly into the frontiers of the Low-countrey, and tooke with him as partners of his journey, and privy to his counſell, three French-men of great credit with the Admirall, namely, *Saucourt*, *la Nove*, & *Genlis*, to whom the King had given in charge to ſee if they could by any means attempt and poſſeſſe any Townes bordering upon his Realme. They gathering divers other Gentlemen into their company, went ſpeedily into the Low-countrey, the Admirall not knowing of it. Who as ſoone as he underſtood of their going thither, wrote unto them that hee much marvelled what they meant, ſaying that he well knew there could be no power gotten ready before forty dayes end, and that they ſhould be well adviſed to do nothing raſhly,

ly, nor to overthrow with haſte their deviſes that ſeemed not ripe to be executed.

The Count of Naſſaw enflamed with the ſight and deſire of his Countrey, and fearing the mutableneſſe of the King, did firſt at the ſudden ſet upon Valentiennes, but being repulſed by the Spaniſh ſouldiers that were in garriſon in the Caſtell, hee haſtily departed to Montz, and took the Towne, being a place very ſtrong by nature, and well furniſhed with all things neceſſary for the warre. Which thing being by report, and meſſengers ſpread abroad in the Low-country, and diſpatched into France & Germany, both encouraged all them of the *Religion* with great hope, and alſo ſeemed to have now plainly and openly deciphered and diſcloſed the minde of the French King. Moreover, *Genlis* returning to Paris, when hee had made report to the King of all the matter as it had proceeded, eaſily obtained of

of him, that by his aſſent he might levie certaine bandes of foot-men and horſemen of France, and carrie them to ſuccour Montz. But by the way when he was entred into the bounds of the Low-country, having with him to the number of foure thouſand foot-men, and about foure hundred horſe-men, they were beſet by the Duke of Alva, and the moſt part of them diſtreſſed: which thing was well knowne to have been wrought by the meanes of the Guiſians, which by daily meſſages and letters, advertiſed the Duke of Alva of their purpoſes and preparation. Which falſe-hood of theirs, many moſt affectionat to the Romiſh *Religion*, were highly offended with, becauſe a great number addicted to the ſame Romiſh *Religion* were in that company.

With this loſſe, and with the reſcue of the Towne of Valentiennes, the King ſeemed to be much troubled, for he feared leſt his counſels,

ſels being diſcloſed to the Spaniſh King, would at length breede ſome cauſe of quarrel and war. Howbeit, when he began to remember, that a great part of his ſecrets was already revealed to the Duke of Alva, he oftentimes reſolved to utter his mind plainly, and to make open war. But he was withdrawn from that purpoſe by certain men which the Admirall had long before conceived, that they would ſo do. Howbeit he gave the Admirall liberty to ſend whatſo ever he thought meet to further the Prince of Aurenge his enterpriſe, and as great ſupply either of foot-men or of horſ-men as he could to the armie which the Prince of Aurenge had levied in Germanie. When the Admirall for that cauſe had made requeſt that he might leavie thirty troopes of horſemen, and as many enſignes of footmen, he eaſily obtained it.

For the entertainement of theſe footmen it behooved to have money,

ney, wherefore at the requeſt of the Admirall, the King called for his Treaſurer and commanded him to deliver the Admirall ſo much money as the Admirall ſhould thinke meete, and charged him, that he ſhould not in any wiſe after the uſuall manner of the accompts of finances, write the cauſes of the receit but only ſet it downe in this forme: This ſumme of money was paid to the Admiral ſuch a day by the kings commandement, for certaine cauſes which the King hath commanded not to be written: and to this warrant the King ſubſcribed with his owne hand.

Alſo the King wrote to *Monducet*, his Embaſſadour in the Low-countrey, to travell as earneſtly as he could, for their deliverance, that were taken at the overthrow of Genlis, which commandement it is ſaid that *Monducet* did moſt faithfully and diligently execute.

Not long before this, *Ioane* Queen of Navarre above mentioned, died

died in the Court at Paris, of a ſudden ſickneſſe, being about the age of forty and three yeares, where the ſuſpition was great that ſhe died of poyſon, and her body was for that cauſe opened by the Phyſitions, there was no tokens of poyſon eſpied. But ſhortly after, by the derection of one A.P. it hath been found that ſhe was poyſoned with a venomed ſmell of a paire of perfumed gloves, dreſſed by one *Renat* the Kings Apothecary an Italian, who had a ſhop at Paris upon Saint *Michaels* bridge, near unto the Pallace: which could not be eſpied by the Phyſitions which did not open the head nor looked into the braine It is well knowne that the ſame man about certaine yeares paſt, for the ſame intent gave to *Lewes* Prince of Conde a poyſoned Pomander, which the Prince left with one *le Groſſe* his Surgeon, who was by little and little poyſoned therewith, and ſo ſwelled, that he hardly eſcaped with his life.

The Qu. of Navar poyſoned by the Kings Apothecary in Paris.

By

By her death, the Kingdom came to the Prince *Henry* her ſonne, to whom, as is above-ſaid, the Kings ſiſter was promiſed and contracted.

Things being, as it ſeemed, through-out all France in moſt peaceable eſtate, and the concord of all degrees well eſtabliſhed, the day was appointed for the Marriage of the King of Navarre, which day, all they that fancied the *Religion*, eſteemed ſo much the more joyfull to them, becauſe they ſaw the King wonderfully bent thereunto, and all good men judged the ſame a moſt aſſured pledge and ſtabliſhment of civill concord; whereas, on the contrary part, the Guiſans and other enemies of common quietneſſe greatly abhorred the ſame marriage.

When the day came, the marriage was with royall pompe ſolemnized before the great Church of Paris, and a certaine forme of words ſo framed, as diſagreed with the *Religion* of neither ſide, was by the

the Kings commandement pronounced by the Cardinall of Burbon, the King of Navar's unkle: and ſo the matrimony was celebrated with great joy of the King and all good men, the Bride was with great train and pomp led into the Church to heare Maſſe, and in the meantime the Bridegroome, who miſliked theſe Ceremonies, together with *Henry* Prince of Conde, ſonne of *Lewes*, and the Admirall, and other Noble-men of the ſame *Religion*, walked without the Church-doore, waiting for the Brides returne.

The ſolemnity of the marriage of Prince *Henry* and the Kings ſiſter, with great joy on both ſides.

While theſe things were in doing at Paris, *Strozzi*, who as we have ſaid, had the charge of the Kings power at ſea, hovering upon the coaſt of Rochell, did now and then ſend of his Captaines and ſouldiers into the Town, under colour of buying things neceſſary: and ſometime he came thither alſo himſelfe. The like was done at the ſame time in another part of France, by the horſemen of *Gonzague* Duke of Ni-

Souldiers ſent often into the Towne, under colour of Buying things neceſſary.

vers, neere to the Towne of *la Charité*, which hath a bridge over the River of Loyre, and remained till that time in the power of thoſe of the *Religion*, by reaſon of the great number of them there inhabiting. This troop was of thoſe horſe-men which the King hath accuſtomed to keepe in ordinary wages in every Country, whereof the moſt part were Italians, country-men to their Captain *Lewes Gonzague*, to whom the Queene mother had given the daughter and heire of the Duke of Nivers in marriage. They requeſted of the Towneſ-men, that they might make their Muſter within the Towne, ſaying that they had received warrant from the King ſo to doe, and ſhewed the Kings Letters therefore. At Lions the Governour of the Town, commanded a view to be taken of all thoſe that profeſſed the *Religion*, and their names to be written in a book and brought unto him: which book ſhortly after, according to the ſucceſſe,

The Governour of Lions takes a view of all the Proteſtants, and writ them in a book, which was after called the bloudy booke.

ceſſe, was called the bloudy booke.

After themarriage ended at Paris, which was the time that the Admirall had appointed to returne to his owne houſe, he moved the King concerning his departure. But ſo great was the preparatiō of Playes, ſo great was the magnificence of banquets and ſhewes, and the King ſo earneſtly bent to thoſe matters, that he had no leaſure, not only for waighty affaires, but alſo not ſo much as to take his naturall ſleepe. For in the French Court, Dancings, Maskings, Stage-playes (wherein the King exceedingly delighted) are commonly uſed in the night-time: and ſo the time that is fitteſt for counſel and matters of governance, is by reaſon of nightly riotous ſittings up, of neceſſity conſumed in ſleepe. So great alſo is the familiarity of men and the women of the Queen mothers traine, and ſo great liberty of ſporting, entertainment and talking together, as to forren Nations may ſeeme incredible, and

be thought of all honeſt perſons a matter not very convenient for preſervation of noble young Ladies chaſtitie. Moreover, if there come any pandor or bawde out of Italie, or any Scholemaſter of ſhamefull and filthy luſt, he winneth in ſhort time marvellous favour and credit. And ſuch a multitude is there begunne to be of Italians, commonly throughout all France, ſpecially in the court, ſince the adminiſtration of the Realme was commited to the Queene mother, that many doe commonly call it France-Italian, and ſome terme it a Colonie, and ſome a common ſincke of Italie.

The Admirall deſiring to depart from Paris, but was ſtayed, partly becauſe he could not have ac-

Theſe madneſſes of the Court, were the cauſe that the Admirall could not have acceſſe to the Kings ſpeech, nor entrance to deale in waighty matters. But when they that were ſent from the reformed Churches to complaine of injuries commonly done to thoſe of the *Religion*, underſtood of the Admirals purpoſe to depart, they did

did with all ſpeed deliver to him their bookes and petitions, and beſought him, not to depart from the Court till he had dealt in the cauſe of the Churches, and delivered their petitions to the King and his Councell. For this cauſe the Admirall reſolved to deferre his going for a while, till he might treat with the Kings Councell concerning thoſe requeſts: for the King had promiſed him that he would ſhortly entend thoſe matters, and be preſent with the Councel himſelfe.

ceſſe to the King, who was exceſſively intentive on his ſports and banquet, partly becauſe he was entreated to ſtay and deliver Petitions to the King in the cauſe of the Churches and other reaſons.

Beſides this delay, there was another matter that ſtayed him. There was owing to the Rutters of *Germanie*, which had ſerved on the part of the *Religion* in the laſt war, great ſummes of money for their wages, in which matter the Admirall travelled with incredible earneſtneſſe and care.

Concerning all theſe affaires, the Admiral (as he determined before) having acceſſe and opportunitie for that purpoſe, moved the

The Admirals acceſſe to the King, and treats with him.

Kings privy Councell the 22. day of Auguſt, which was the fifth day after the King of Navar's marriage, and ſpent much time in that treaty. About noone, when he was in returning home from the Councell, with a great company of Noblemen and Gentlemen, behold, a Harquebuzier out of a window of a houſe neare adjoyning, ſhot the Admirall with two bullets of lead thorow both the armes. When the Admirall felt himſelfe wounded, nothing at all amazed, but with the ſame countenance that he was accuſtomed, he ſaid, thorow yonder window it was done: go ſee who are in the houſe. What mãner of trechery is this? Then he ſent a certain Gentleman of his company to the King to declare it unto him. The King at that time was playing at Tenniſe with the Duke of Guiſe. As ſoone as he heard of the Admirals hurt, he was marvellouſly moved, as it ſeemed, and threw away his racket that he played with on

The Admirall returning home from the Councell, was treacherouſly ſhot out at a window, and ſorely wounded.

The King ſeemingly much moved at the Admirals hurt.

on the ground, and taking with him his brother in law, the King of Navarre, hee retired into his Caſtle.

The Gentlemen that were with the Admirall brake into the houſe from whence he received his hurt, there they found only one woman, the keeper of the houſe, and ſhortly after alſo a boy, his lackey that had done the deed, and therewithall they found the harquebuze lying upon the table in that chamber from whence the noyſe was heard: him that ſhot they found not, for he in great haſte was runne away out at the back-gate, and getting on horſe-back, which he had waiting for him ready ſadled at the doore, he rode a great pace to Saint *Anthonies* gate, where he had a freſh horſe tarying for him, if need were, and another at *Marcelles* gate. Then by the kings commandement a great number rode out in poſte into all parts to purſue him: but for that he was ſlipped into by-wayes,

Hee that ſhot the Admirall flyes, having freſh horſes ready prepared in divers places.

The King ſends poſts after him.

and received into a certaine Caſtle, they could not overtake him.

The King gives commiſſion to three of the Parliament of Paris to examine the buſineſſe.

At the ſute of the King of Navarre, and the Prince of Conde and other, the King by and by gave commiſſion for enquirie to be made of the matter, and committed the examining thereof to three choſen perſons of the Parliament of Paris, *Thuan* and *Morſant* and *Viol* a counſeller.

The buſineſſe examined.

Firſt it was found that the ſame houſe belonged to a Prieſt, a Canon of Saint *Germaine*, whoſe name is *Villemure*, which had been the Duke of Guiſes ſchole-maſter in his youth, and ſtill continued a retayner toward him. Then the woman which we ſaid was found in the houſe, being taken and brought before them, confeſſed that a few dayes before, there came to her one *Chally* ſometime a Mr. *de Hoſtel* of the Duke of Guiſes houſe, and now of the Kings court, and commanded her to make much of the man that had done this deede,

and

and to lodge him in the ſame bed and chamber where *Villemure* was wont to lie, for that he was his friend and very familiar acquaintance, and that *Villemure* would be very glad of it. The name of him that ſhot was very diligently kept ſecret. Some ſay it was *Manrevet*, which in the third civill warre traiterouſly ſlew his captaine *Monſieur de Mouy*, a moſt valiant and noble gentleman, and ſtraightway fled into the enemies campe. Some ſay it was *Bondot*, one of the archers of the Kings guard. When the womans confeſſion was brought to the King, he immediatly called *Monſieur de Nance*, captaine of his guard, and commanded him to apprehend *Challey* and bring him to him. *Challey* aſſoone as hee heard the ſtroke of the peece, fled into the Kings caſtle called the Louure, & hid him in the Duke of Guiſes chamber, from whence he conveyed himſelf away aſſoone as he had heard of

the Kings commandement. When *de Nance* was informed of his departure, he anſwered that *Challey* was a gentleman of good worſhip, and there was no doubt but if neede were he would appeare before the King and the Magiſtrates.

The Admirall being in danger of his life, ſends for the King.

While theſe things were doing, and the Admirals wound in dreſſing, *Theligny* went by his comandement to the King, and moſt humbly beſought him in the name of his father in law, that his Majeſtie would vouchſafe to come unto him for that his life ſeemed to be in perill, and that he had certaine things to ſay, greatly importing to the Kings ſafety, which he well knew that none in his Realme durſt declare to his Majeſtie. The King curteouſly anſwered that he would willingly go to him, and within a little while after he ſet forward. The Queen mother went with him and the Duke of Anjow, the Duke of Mondenſier, a moſt affectionate ſubject

ſubject to the Church of Rome, the County *de Rhetz*, the Queen mothers great familiar, *Chavigny* and *Entragny*, which afterward were chiefe ringleaders in the butchery of Paris.

The King goes to the Admirall with the Queene mother & others.

When the King had lovingly ſaluted the Admirall as he was wont to do, and had gently asked him ſome queſtions concerning his hurt and the eſtate of his health, and the Admirall had anſwered with ſuch a milde and quiet countenance, that all they that were preſent wondered at his temperance and patience, the King being much moved (as it ſeem'd) ſaid, The hurt, my Admirall, is done to thee, but the diſhonour to me: but (ſwearing a great oath) ſaith he, I ſweare I will ſo ſeverely revenge both the hurt and the diſhonour, that it ſhall never be forgotten. He asked him alſo how he liked of the Judges that he had choſen, to whom he had given commiſſion for examining the matter. The Admirall anſwered that

The Kings loving ſaluation of the Admirall.

The Kings deepe oath ſeverely to revenge the Admirals hurt.

that he could not but very well like of thoſe that his Majeſtie had allowed of, yet he beſought him if he thought it good, that *Cavagnes* might be called to counſell with them, albeit that it was no hard matter to find out, for it was no doubt (ſaid he) that this good turne was done him by the Duke of *Guiſe*, the revenge whereof he referred to God. This only he moſt heartily and humbly beſought of his royall Majeſtie, that the fact might be dulie enquired into. The King anſwered that he would take earneſt care of it, and revenge that injurie with no leſſe ſeverity than if it had been done to himſelfe. Then the Kings brethren and their mother withdrawing themſelves a while, the Admirall as it was afterward knowne by his owne report, began to adviſe the King to have in memorie thoſe things that he had oft told him of the dangerous intentions of certaine perſons: and he told him, that though he himſelfe had

The Admirall entreats the King to enquire ſtraitly into the fact. And the Kings kind Anſwer.

The Admirall faithfully adviſes the King to beware of treaſons againſt himſelfe.

had received a great wound, yet there was no leſſe hanging over the Kings head: and that long ago there was treaſon in practizing againſt his life, which if he would do wiſely he ſhould avoyd betimes. Further he ſaid, that though ſo ſoone as God ſhould take him to himſelfe out of this life, he doubted not but that his fame ſhould be brought into ſundry ſlanders by envious perſons, and ſuch as ought him evill will by reaſon of the late wars, nevertheleſſe he had oftentimes diſcloſed unto the King the authors of the diſſentions, and opened the cauſes thereof, and that God was his witneſſe of his moſt faithfull heart to the King and the Commonweale, and that he had never holden any thing dearer then his countrey and the publique ſafetie.

The King after ſuch anſwer made hereunto as hee thought beſt, ſpake aloud, and heartily entreated the Admirall to ſuffer himſelfe to be removed into his caſtell of the

Louure,

The King under pretence of ſedition feared, deſires the Admirall to be removed into his Caſtle of Louure.

Louure, for that he thought ſome perill, leſt there ſhould ariſe ſome ſedition among the commons already in diſorder, or any ſtirre in that madde and troubleſome Citie. Wherto this ſpeech of the King tended could not then be vnderſtood. For though the commonalty of Paris hath ever been accompted the moſt fooliſh and madde of al other, yet is it ever moſt eaſily appeaſed, not onely with the comming and preſence of the King, but alſo with the very ſound of his name. The Admiral moſt humbly and largely thanked the King, and made his excuſe upon the counſell of the Phiſicians, which feared that ſhaking would encreaſe his paine, and therefore had taken order that he ſhould not be ſtir'd out of his place. Then the Count *de Rhetz* turning to certaine Gentle-men of the Admirals friends, ſaid, I would the Admirall would follow the Kings counſell, for it is to be feared that ſome ſuch ſtir may ariſe in the Towne,

The Admirall, by the adviſe of the Phyſitians, excuſes his deſire not to remove.

Towne, as the King ſhall not eaſily be able to appeaſe. Which ſpeech being vnttered, although no man did yet ſuſpect whereto that adviſe tended, yet the Admirall and his friends thought it good to requeſt of the King to aſſigne unto him certain of the ſouldiers of the Guard for his ſafetie. The King anſwered that he very well liked of that deviſe,& that he was fully determined to provide as wel for the Admirals ſafetie as for his owne,and that he would preſerve the Admirall as the ball of his eye, and that he had in admiration the conſtancie and fortitude of the man, and that he never before that time beleeved that there could be ſo great valiantneſſe of courage in any mortall perſon.

The Admirall requeſts a Guard for his ſafety, to which the King willingly yeelds.

The Kings high expreſſions of love and praiſe to the Admirall.

Therewith the Duke of Anjow the kings brother cómanded *Coſſin* Captaine of the Kings Guard, to place a certaine band of Souldiers to ward before the Admirals gate. There could hardly a man be

The Admirals Guard placed.

be found more hatefull against the Admirals part, nor more affected to the Guisians then this *Cossin*, which the succesſe plainly proved, as hereafter shall apeare. The Duke of Anjow further added, that he thought it should be good for the Admirall, if moe of his friends and familiars that lodged in the fauxburges did drawe nearer about him: and forthwith he commanded the Kings harbingers to warn those to whom they had before assigned lodgings in that street, to remove from thence, and to place the Admirals friends in their roomes. Which counsell was such, as none could possibly be devised more fit for those things that followed. For those which might have by flight escaped out of the suburbs were now holden fast enough, being enclosed not only within the wals of

The Duke of Anjow causes the Admirals friends to be placed in those lodgings neer about him, under pretence of the Admirals safeguard, and others to be remooved from their lodgings, which was a most devillish plot to bring in the Protestants out of the suburbs, from whence they might perhaps have escaped into one narrow street within the wals, that they could not possible avoyd their plotted destruction.

the

the Towne, but alſo within the compaſſe of one narrow ſtreet. The next day after, the Under-maſters of the ſtreets, commonly called Quarter-men, ſurveyed all the victualling houſes and Innes, from houſe to houſe, and all the names of thoſe of the *Religion*, together with the place of every of their lodgings they put in bookes, and with ſpeed delivered over the ſame bookes to thoſe of whom they had received that command.

The names of the Proteſtants ſtrictly taken, with the place of every of their lodgings.

In the afternoon, the Queen mother lead out the King, the Duke of Anjow, *Gonzague*, *Tavaignes*, the County *de Rhetz*, called *Gondin*, into her Gardens called *Tegliers*. This place, becauſe it was ſomwhat farre from reſort, ſhe thought moſt fit for this their laſt conſultation. There ſhe ſhewed them, how thoſe whom they had long been in wait for, were now ſure in hold, and the Admirall lay in his bed maimed of both his armes and could not ſtirre, the King of Navarre

and

The King and the Queene conſults about their laſt moſt bloudy and deviliſh deſigne.

and the Prince of Conde were faſt lodged in the Caſtle, the gates were kept ſhut all night, and watches placed, ſo as they were ſo ſnared that they could no way eſcape, and the Captains thus taken, it was not to be feared that any of the *Religion* would from thenceforth ſtir any more. Now was a notable opportunity (ſaid ſhe) offered to diſpatch the matter. For all the chiefe Captaines were faſt cloſed up in Paris, and the reſt in other Towns were all unarmed and unprepared, and that there were ſcarcely to be found ten enemies to a thouſand Catholikes: that the Pariſians were in armour and were able to make threeſcore thouſand choſen fighting men, and that within the ſpace of one houre all the enimies may be ſlayne, and the whole name and race of thoſe wicked men be vtterly rooted out. On the other ſide (ſaith ſhe) if the King do not take the advantage of the fitneſſe of this time, it is no doubt but that

that if the Admirall recover his health, all France wil ſhortly be on fire with the fourth civill war.

The Queenes opinion was allowed. Howbeit it was thought beſt, partly for his age, and partly for the affinities ſake, that the King of Navarres life ſhould be ſaved. As for the Prince of Conde, it was doubted whether it were beſt to ſpare him for his age, or to put him to death for hatred of his fathers name. But herein the opinion of *Gonzague* took place, that he ſhould with feare of death and torment, be drawne from the *Religion*. So that counſell brake up, with appoynt-ment that the matter ſhould be put in execution the next night early afore day, and that the ordering and doing of all ſhould be commited to the Duke of Guiſe.

The King and the Queene conſults to put this deſigne into execution, and committed the doing of it to the Duke of Guiſe.

The Admirall being enformed of ſtirre and noyſe of armour, and threatnings heard every where throughout the towne, and preparation of many things pertaining to tumult,

The King ſends to the Admiral, to take away all ſuſpition of feare.

tumult, ſent word thereof to the King: who anſwered, that there was no cauſe for the Admirall to feare, for all was done by his command and not every where, but in certaine places, & that there were certaine appointed by him to be in armor, leſt the people ſhould riſe and make any ſtir in the Towne.

The Duke of Guiſe cauſeth the Officers to be aſſembled to declare the Kings minde, which was to deſtroy al the Proteſtants, which hee now ſtiles Rebels, notwithſtanding his former acts of favour and Pacification.

When the Duke of *Guiſe* thought all things readie enough, he called to him the aboveſaid *Marcell*, and charged him that he ſhould a little after midnight aſſemble together the Maſters of the ſtreets whom they call Diziners into the Towne houſe, for he had certaine ſtrange and ſpeciall matters in charge from the King, which his pleaſure was to have declared unto them. They all aſſembled betimes, *Carron* the new Provoſt of Merchants, guarded with certaine *Guiſians*, and among the reſt *Entragne* and *Pnygallart*, made the declaration: He ſaid that the Kings meaning was to deſtroy all the Rebels which had

had in theſe late yeares borne armes againſt his Majeſtie, and to root out the race of thoſe wicked men, it was now very fitly happened that the Chieftaines and ringleaders of them were faſt encloſed within the walles of the Towne, as in a priſon, and that the ſame night they ſhould firſt begin with them, and afterward for the reſt as ſoone as poſſibly might be, throughout all parts of the Realme the King would take order: and the token to ſet upon them, ſhould be given, not with a trumpet, but with *tocksein* or ringing of the great bell of the Pallace, which they knew to be accuſtomed only in great caſes: and the mark for them to be known from other, ſhould be a white linnen cloath hanged about their left arme, and a white croſſe pinned upon their caps. In the meane time the Duke of *Guiſe* made privie thereunto the captains of the Kings guard, both *Gaſcoignes*, *Frenchmen*, and *Switzers*, & bad them be ready to

Tokens to diſtinguiſh who was to bee ſlaine and who not.

to go to it with good courage. Shortly after, the Duke of Guiſe and the baſtard ſonne of king *Henry*, commonly called the *Chevalier*, with a great band of armed men following them, went to the Admirals houſe, which *Coſſin* kept beſieged with Harquebuziers, placed in order on both ſides of the ſtreet.

The Admirall advertiſed of the ſtirre and the noiſe of the armour, although hee had ſcarcely ten perſons in his houſe able to beare harneſſe, and in his chamber only two Surgeons, one Preacher, and one or two ſervitors, yet could not be made afraid, truſting (as he oft rehearſed) upon the *Kings good will toward him*, approved by ſo many and ſo great meanes of aſſurance, having alſo confidence that the *Commonalty of Paris* if they once underſtood the king to miſlike of their mad fury, how much ſoever they were in outrage, yet ſo ſoon as they ſaw *Coſſin* warding the gate, they would be appeaſed. He repeated alſo

alſo the *Oath for keeping of the Peace, ſo oft openly ſworne by the King and his brethren, and their Mother, and entred in publique records, the league lately made with the Queene of England for the ſame cauſe, the Articles of treatie covenanted with the Prince of Aurenge, the Kings faith given to the Princes of Germany, ſome Townes attempted and ſome taken in the Low-countrey by the Kings commandement, the marriage of the Kings Sister ſolemnized but ſix dayes before, which it was not like that he would ſuffer to bee defiled with bloud: finally the judgement of forren nations & of poſterity, ſhame, and the honour and conſtancie of a Prince, publique Faith, and the ſacred reſpect of the law of Nations*; all which it ſeemed monſtrous and incredible that the king could aſſent to be ſtained with ſo outragious a cruell deed.

The Admiralls confidence being hardly brought to feare, notwithſtanding all theſe ſtirs conſidering.

The divers ratifications of peace by the King, his Treaties, Oaths ſo often, and upon record, Leagues, Mariages, publique Faith.

The ſacred reſpect of the Law of Nations, &c.

Coſſin, when he ſaw the Noblemen draw neare, knocked at the gate,

gate, which as is above-said, he was commanded by the Duke of Anjow to keepe. Whereupon many applyed the old proverbe, *A goodly guard to make the Wolfe keeker of the sheepe.* When hee was entred without (in a manner) any difficulty, he carryed in with him a great company of armed men, and after those followed the great Lords. Such as *Cossin* found at the entry of and within the porch of the house, he slew with a Partisan that he had in his hand. Which when the Admirall understood, he caused those that were about him to lift him out of his bed, and casting on a night-gowne upon him, he rose upright on his feet, he bade his friends and servants to flee and make shift for themselves, and to take no more care for him, for he said that he was ready with most willing heart to render into the hands of God, now calling for it againe, the spirit that hee had lent him to use for a time: and said that this violent

Cossin, the Captain of the Guard before the Admirals gate, enters the gate, slew all within the porch at the entry.

lent cruelty was prepared not ſo much for his deſtruction, as for the diſhonouring of Chriſt and the tormenting of ſo many Churches, the defence of which Churches he had at the petition of all godly men with his many dangers and calamities ſuſtained.

The Admirall expects now, and prepares to dye.

In the meane time there came up the ſtaires into the upper part of the houſe, one *Benveſe* a *Germaine*, brought up in the houſe of the Duke of *Guiſe*, and to whom it is ſaide, that the Cardinall of *Loraine* had given one of his baſtard daughters in marriage: and with him came *Coſſin* the *Gaſcoin*, *Attin* a *Picarde* a retainer and familiar of the Duke *d' Aumal*, one that a few yeares before ſought to murther *d' Andelot* by treaſon, and alſo one *Hamfort* an *Avernois*, all weaponed with ſwords and targets, and armed with ſhirts of maile.

They break into the Admirals chamber.

When they were broken into the Admirals chamber, *Benveſe* came to him, and bending his drawn

ſword upon him, ſaid, Art not thou the Admirall? he with a quiet and conſtant countenance, (as we have ſince underſtood by themſelves) anſwered, I am ſo called. And then ſeeing the ſword drawn upon him, hee ſaid, young man, conſider my age and the weak caſe that I am now in. But the fellow, after blaſpheming God, firſt thruſt his ſword into the Admirals breſt, and then alſo ſtrucke him upon the head, and *Attin* ſhot him thorow the breſt with a piſtol. When the Admiral was with this wound not yet throughly dead, *Benveſe* gave him the third wound upon the thigh, and ſo he fell downe for dead. When the Duke of Guiſe, which ſtayed in the court with the other noble men, heard this, he cried out alowd, haſt thou done *Benveſe*? he anſwered, I have done. Then ſaid the Duke of Guiſe, our *Chevelier* (meaning King *Henries* baſtard aboveſaid) unleſſe hee ſee it with his eyes, will not beleeve it throw

One blaſpheming God, runs his ſword into the Admirall, and ſtrikes him.

Another ſhootes him.

They wound him the third time, ſo he falls downe dead.

throw him downe at the window. Then *Benveſe* with the help of his fellowes tooke up the Admirals body and threw it downe thorow the window. When by reaſon of the wound in his head, and his face covered with blood they could not well diſcerne him, the Duke of *Guiſe* kneeled downe on the ground and wiped him with a napkin and ſaid, now I know him, it is he. And therewithall going out at the gate with the reſt of the Lords, he cred out to the multitude armour, ſaying my companions we have had good lucky beginning: now let us go forward to the reſt, for it is the Kings commandement: which words hee did oft repeate alowd, ſaying, *Thus the King commandeth: This is the Kings will, this is his pleaſure.* And then he commanded the token to be given by ringing *tockſein* with the great bell of the pallace, and alarme to be raiſed, and he cauſed it to be publiſhed, that the conſpi-

At the Duke of *Guiſes* command they throw him out at a window.

The Duke of *Guiſe* gratulates their happy beginning: commanding to go on, crying out This is the Kings command, his will, his pleaſure.

ratours were in armour and about to kill the King. Then a certain *Italian* of *Gonzagues* band, cut off the Admirals head, and ſent it preſerved with ſpices to Rome to the Pope and the Cardinall of *Loraine*. Other cut off his hands, and other his ſecret parts. Then the common labourers and raſcals three daies together dragged the dead body thus mangled and berayed with blood and filth, thorow the ſtreets, and afterward drew it out of the towne to the common gallowes, and hanged it up with a rope by the feet.

One cuts off his head, other his hands, other his ſecret parts, they drag him thorow the ſtreets, hangs him by the feet.

In the meane time, thoſe of the noble mens bands brake into all the chambers of the Admirals houſe, and ſuch as they found either in their beds, or hidden, they mangled them with many wounds, and ſo ſlaughtered them. Of that number were two young children, pages, of honourable birth. There was alſo the Counte *Rochfoucault*, which for the excellent pleaſantneſſe

The Admirals moſt cruel and treacherous death, with all about him, the end and iſſue of all the Kings grace and favour towards him.

neſſe of his wit, and for his valiantneſſe was highly beloved of King *Henry*, and ſo ſeemed for the ſame cauſe alſo to be beloved of the King. Him was *de Nance* aboveſaid commanded to kill, but he refuſing it for their old accquaintance and familiarity: one *Laberge* an *Avernois* offered himſelfe to the King to do it, but with this condition, that the King ſhould give him the captaineſhip of horſe-men which Count *Rochfoucault* had. There was alſo ſlayne *Theligny* the Admirals ſon in law, a young man of ſingular towardneſſe both of wit and courage, to whom the King theſe many yeares had both in words and countenance made ſhew of ſo great good will, as that no man was thought to be more highly in his favor. He crying out, that it was now grievious to him to live, for that he had ever commended to his father in law the faithfulneſſe of the King, refuſed not the death offered him. And many other moſt

Counte *Rochfoucault* ſlain.

Theligny the Admirals ſon in law ſlaine.

Many gallant Nobles and Gentlemen murthered in the ſtreets.

flouriſhing young noble men and gentlemen were every where butcherly murthered in that ſtreet. Then the noble mens bands, and *Coſſins* ſouldiers went ranſacking from houſe to houſe: and the Admirals houſe and al the other houſes

The ſackings and ſpoilings by the ſouldiers.

were all ſacked and ſpoyled, even in like manner as is uſed to be done by ſouldiers greedy of prey in a Towne taken by aſſault: and many by this robbery, were of beggers ſuddenly become rich men. For the Duke of *Guiſe*, the Duke of *Monpenſier*, the *Chevalier* King *Henries* baſtard, *Gonzague*, *Tavaignes*, and the other great Lords, did with reward of the ſpoyle and bootie encourage the multitude to the ſlaughter, and cried out aloud

They cry out ſtill This is the Kings wil.

that this was the Kings will. So all the reſt of the day from morning to evening, the raſcall multitude, encouraged by ſpoyle and robberie, ran with their bloudy ſwords raging thorowout al the Towne: they ſpared not the aged, nor women,

nor

nor the very babes: In joy and triumph they threw the ſlayne bodies out at the windowes, ſo as there was not in manner any one ſtreet or lane, that ſeemed not ſtrewed with murthered carcaſes. The ſtreets ſtrewed with murthered bodies.

While theſe things were thus a doing in the Towne, the King of *Navarre* and the Prince of *Conde*, whom the King had lodged in his owne caſtle of the *Louure*, were by the Kings commandement ſent for and conveyed unto him. But their company, their ſervitours of their chamber, their friends retaining to them, their ſchole-maſters, and thoſe that had the bringing up of them, crying out alowd to the Kings fidelity for ſuccour, were thruſt out of the chambers, and by the Kings guard of *Switzers* hewed in pieces and ſlaughtered in the Kings owne ſight. But of that number of perſons ſlayne, no mans caſe was ſo much lamented of many, as *Monſieur de Pilles*, in whom it is hard to expreſſe whether there The King of *Navar*, and Prince of *Conde* their company, ſervitours, friends, hewed in pieces and ſlaine, themſelves ſent for to the King.

were more godly zeale in *Religion*, or proweſſe in warre. Whereby having in the late yeares, ſpecially by the defence of the Towne of Saint *Iohn d' Angeli*, which the King then beſieged, gotten great honour of *Chevalry*, he was thought very well beloved and highly eſteemed of the King. Him and *Leranne* the ſon of *Odon*, by the *French* Kings commandement (which was not then underſtood whereto it tended) the King of *Navar* had ſtaied in a wardrob adjoyning to his own chamber, and cauſed them to lodge there all night. A little afore day, hearing of the running of men, and noiſe of armour, and cryes and killings, they roſe in haſt, & immediatly *de Nance* whom we have before ſpoken of, came to them, and cõmanded them in the Kings name to come downe into the Court, and to leave their weapons behind them, and laſtly to depart out of the caſtle. When *de Pilles* ſaw himſelfe thruſt out among

among the multitude of the murthering ſouldiers, and beheld the bodies of them that were ſlaine; he cryed out with a very lowd voyce, that the King might well heare him, proteſting upon the Kings fidelity, and deteſting his trayterous infidelity, and therwith he took off a rich cloak which he wore, and gave it to one of his acquaintance, ſaying, take here this token of *Pilles*, and hereafter remember *Pilles* moſt unworthily and ſhamefuly ſlaine. Oh my good *Monſieur de Pilles*, ſaid the other, I am none of them: I thanke you for your cloake, but I will not receive it with that condition, and ſo refuſed to take the cloake: and immediately *de Pilles* was thruſt thorow by one of the Guard with a Partiſan, and died. And this end had this moſt valiant and Noble Gentleman. And then his body was throwne into the quarrey with the reſt; which when they that paſſed by did behold, the ſouldiers cryed out, there they

Monſieur de Pilles ſeemingly much eſteemed of the King, treacherouſly ſlaine.

He deteſts the Kings traytero is infidelity in the Kings hearing.

be that made aſſault upon us, and would have killed the King. *Leranne* being thruſt thorow with a ſword, eſcaped and ran into the Queen of *Navarres* chamber, and was by her kept and preſerved from the violence of thoſe that purſued him. Shortly after, ſhe obtained his pardon of her brother, and committing him to her owne Phyſitians, reſtored him both to life and health.

Civell treaſon under pretence of a banquet.

While things were in doing at *Paris*, *Strozzi*, which (as we have aforeſaid) was come with all his power to *Rochel*, ſent a great number of his ſouldiers into the Town, under colour of a banket to be made to his friends in the caſtell called *la Chein*, but by reaſon of the jealouſie and watches of the townes men, by whom hee ſaw his treaſon was eſpied, he went away without his purpoſe. But they of *la Charity*, which as we have before ſhewed, were trapped by the *Italian* horſemen, taking leſſe heed to the ſafe keeping

keeping of their Towne, were a little before night ſurprized, and within few daies after put to the ſword.

The next day following, where any that had hidden themſelves in corners at *Paris* could be found out the ſlaughter was renewed: alſo common labourers and porters, and other of the moſt raſcals of the people and deſperate villaines, to have the ſpoyle of their clothes, ſtripped the dead bodies ſtark naked and threw them into the river of *Seane*. The profit of all the robberies and ſpoyles came all for the moſt part to the hands of theſe laborers and the ſouldiers, and to the Kings treaſure came very little or nothing. The only gaine that came to him, was that which might be made of the vacations (as they terme them) of offices and of places of Magiſtrates, Captaines and other rooms of charge, wherof yet he gave a great part freely away to divers of the Court. For the Admirals office he gave to Marques *d'Villars*, the

The ſlaughter renewed the next day.

They ſtrip the dead bodies and threw them into the river *Seane*.

The Admirals Office, & other Offices diſpoſed of.

the Chancellorſhip of *Navarre*, after the murther of *Francourt*, he by and by gave to *Henry Memne de Malaſſiſe*, which had been the truceman and meſſenger in the Treaty of the laſt peace: the Office of the Maſter of the Finances after the ſlaughter of *Prunes* he gave to *Villequier*, the Office of Preſident *des aides*, when *Plateau* was ſlaine he gave to *de Nully*: the other Offices hee ſold, as his manner is, to ſuch as gave ready mony for them. For it hath been the cuſtome now lately of certaine Kings of *France* (ſuch as among forren Nations hath not been heard of) to put to ſale all the profits, rights, and benefits of of the Crown, and to keep an open market for money, of all judiciall Offices, and of the Roomes belonging to his Treaſure and Fiances, according to a rate of price ſet upon every one of them: and there is not in manner one in all *France*, that doth not openly juſtifie that hee bought his Office for ready money, and

Offices ſold for ready money.

Vendere jure poteſt, emerat ille prius.

and that no man ought to marvell if he deſire to fill up the empty hole of his ſtock againe. And therefore Juſtice is thorow all *France* uſually bought for money, and though there be never ſo many murthers committed, yet is there no Proceſſe awarded to enquire thereof, till preſent coyne be payd to the rake-hels and ſcribes.

This butcherly ſlaughter of *Paris* thus performed, and foure hundred houſes (as is above-ſaid) ſacked, immediately meſſengers were ſent in poſt into all parts of the Realme, with oft ſhifting their horſes for haſte, to command all other Cities in the Kings name to follow the example of *Paris*, and to cauſe to be killed as many as they had among them of the reformed *Religion*.

Letters in the Kings name to all other Cities, to follow the example of *Paris* in this bloudy Maſſacre.

Theſe commandements it is wonderful to tel how readily and cheerfully the greateſt part of the Cities of *France* did obey and execute. But the King, fearing (as it was likely) the diſhonour of falſe treachery

The King fearing the dishonour of treachery and perjury, sends Letters to the Governours of Provinces, and to *England*, *Germany*, *Switzerland*, to declare in his name the great commotions which was happened, and his owne sorrow for them.

chery and perjury, sent letters to the Governours of his Provinces, and also speedy Messengers into *England*, *Germany* and *Zwitzerland*, to declare in his name, that there was a geeat commotion and seditious stir happened at *Paris*, which he was very sory for: that the Duke of *Guise* had raised the people, and with armed men made assault upon the band that was assigned to the Admiral for his guard, and had broken into the house and slaine the Admiral and all his company and houshold servants, and that the King had hardly kept safe from those dangers his own Castell of the *Louure*, where he kept himselfe close with his mother and his brethren: the true copy of which letters is hereafter inserted. But the same most mighty, and by the consent of all Nations commonly called the most Christian King, within two dayes after came into the Parliament, accompanied with a great traine of his brethren and other

other Princes. The Councell being aſſembled, he ſitting in his throne, began to ſpeak unto them, he declared that he was certified, that the Admirall with certain of his complices had conſpired his death, and had intended the like purpoſe againſt his brethren, the Queen his mother, and the King of *Navarre*, and that for this cauſe he had commanded his friends to ſlay the ſaid Admirall and all his confederates, and ſo to prevent the treaſon of his enemies.

The King after theſe Letters ſent, comes to his Parliament, declares hee was certified of the Admirals treaſon, and therefore commanded him to be ſlain.

This his teſtification and declaration, the King commanded to be written and entered in the records of Parliament, and that it ſhould be proclaimed by the Harolds, and publiſhed by Printers. And he willed a booke to be ſet forth to this effect, that the ſlaughter of the Admiral and his adherentes was done by the Kings comandement, for ſo was his Majeſty expreſſe pleaſure, becauſe they had conſpired to kill him & his brethren, and the Queen his

This teſtification commanded to be written, recorded, Publiſhed.

his mother, and the king of *Navar*. And further, that the King did forbid that from thence-forth there ſhould be no mos aſſemblies holden, nor preachings uſed of the *Religion*.

The King forbids all aſſemblies and preaching uſed of the Proteſtants, notwithſtanding it was alwayes the firſt article granted in the Acts of Pacification, that they ſhould have their liberty.

After the Kings Oration ended, *Chriſtopher Thuane* Preſident of that Parliament, a man very notable for his light brain & his cruel heart, did with very large words congratulate unto the King, that he had now with guile and ſubtilty overcome theſe his enemies, whom he could never vanquiſh by armes and battell, ſaying that therein the King had moſt fully verified the old ſaying of *Lews* 11. his progenitor, King of *France*, which was wont to ſay that he knew never a Latin ſentence but this one, *Qui neſcit diſſimulare neſcit regnare*, He that cannot skill to diſſemble, cannot skill to be a King, But *Pibrace*, the advocate of the Finances, made a ſhort oration, the ſumme whereof was to this effect, that although the king had juſt

The Preſident of the Parliament gratulates the Kings guile and ſubtilty in conquering his enemies.

and

and great cauſe to be diſpleaſed, yet he thought it more agreeable with his Majeſties clemency & goodnes, to make an end of the ſlaughters & common ſpoile, & not to ſuffer ſuch outrages to be any longer committed without judiciall proceeding in the cauſe: and beſought his Majeſty that from thence-forth it would pleaſe him to uſe the law, which is well known to be the only ſtabliſhment of Kingdomes and Empires: and that there had been already given to the commonalty too perillous an example to follow. An arreſt of Parliament with the Kings royall aſſent being made to that effect, there were immediately Harolds and trumpeters ſent round about all the town, and an Edict proclaimed in the Kings name, that from thence-forth the ſlaughters and common butcherly murtherings ſhould ceaſe, and that all perſons ſhould abſtaine from pillage and robbery.

The King is at laſt deſired to proceed in a judiciall way. Whereto the King aſſents, and the murthers ceaſe.

This being known, there were di-

vers

vers ſpeeces uſed of this matter thorowout the Towne, and ſpecially of learned men. The moſt part ſaid, that they had read many Hiſtories, but in all memory of all ages they never heard of any ſuch thing as this. They compared this caſe with the horrible doings of King *Mithridates*, which with one Meſſenger and with the advertiſement of one letter, cauſed a hundreth and fifty thouſand *Romaines* to be ſlaine. Some compared it with the doing of *Peter* of *Arragon*, which ſlew eight thouſand *Frenchmen* in *Sicile*, wch Iſle they had ſurpriſed in his abſence. But yet this difference appeared between thoſe caſes and this: that thoſe Kings had exerciſed their cruelty upon forreners & ſtrangers: but this King had done his outrage upon his own ſubjects, being yeelded not ſo much to his power, as to his faith & credit. Thoſe Kings were bound by no promiſe but ſuch as was given to the ſtrangers themſelves: this

The compariſon of this ſlaughter with others, but this exceeded all.

this King was with new made league bound to the Kings & Princes his neighbours to keep the peace that he had ſworne. Thoſe Kings uſed no guilefull meanes unworthy for the Majeſty of a King, to deceive: this King for a bait and allurement abuſed the marriage of his owne ſiſter, and in a manner beſprinkled her wedding robe with blood. Which diſhonour and indignity no poſterity of al ages can forget. Some againe diſcourſed, that though this cruell adviſe ſeemed to many Courtiers to have been profitable, yet not only the honour of a King, but alſo the eſtimation and good fame of the whole nation was againſt that ſhew of profit, They alleaged how *Ariſtides* did openly in the audience of al the people, reject the counſell of *Themiſtocles* concerning the burning of the *Lacedemonians* navy, although it muſt needs have followed, that the power of the *Lacedemonians* their enemies ſhould therby have bin utterly weakned.

This horrid fact aggravated.

ned. *Furius Camillus* received not the children of the chiefe Lords of the *Phaliſce*, betrayed to him by their Schoole-maſter, but ſtripped him naked and delivered him to be whipped home with rods by the ſame children. *Pauſanias* hath left it reported that the poſterity of *Philip* of *Macedon* fell into moſt great calamities, for this cauſe, that he was wont to ſet light by the reverend conſcience of an oath and his faith given in leagues. Some cited the law of the twelve tables: *Si patronus clienti fraudem facit, ſacer eſto.* If the patrone or ſoveraigne defraud his client or vaſſal, be he out of protection. They diſputed alſo, that like faith as the vaſſal oweth to his Lord, the Lord oweth alſo to his vaſſal: and for what cauſes and for what fellonies the vaſſall loſeth his tenancy, for the ſame cauſes and fellonies the Lord loſeth his ſegniory. Some ſaid that the right hand in ancient time was called the pledge of the faith of a King

The calamities of *Philip* of *Macedon*, for the light eſteeme of his oath.

King, and that this if a King ſhall deſpiſe, there is no communion of right with him, and he is no more to be accounted a King, neither of his owne ſubjects nor of ſtrangers. Kingly vertues in times paſt have been reported to be theſe, juſtice, gentleneſſe and clemency: but cruelty and outrage have ever been diſpraiſed both in all perſons and ſpecially in Princes. *Scipio* hath in all ages been prayſed, who was wont to ſay, that he had rather ſave one Citizen than kill a thouſand enemies: which ſentence *Antoninus* the Emperour, ſurnamed *Pius* the kind or vertuous, did oft repeat. It was a moſt ſhamefull by word of young *Tiberius* to be called *Clay* tempered with blood. They ſaid alſo, that Kings have power of life and death over their ſubjects, but not without hearing the cauſe, and judiciall proceeding: that there cannot be alleaged a greater authority, than the dictators had at *Rome*, in whom was the ſoveraign power of

Kingly vertues.

Scipia's praiſe.

Tiberius call'd *Clay* tempered with bloud.

The Dictators power at *Rome*.

of peace and war, of life and death, and without appeale, yet was it not lawfull for them to execute a Citizen his cauſe unheard. Only theeves and murderers take away mens lives without order of law and hearing their cauſe. Who can doubt (ſaid they) but that this ſo great outrage, ſo great ſhedding of Chriſtian blood is the fruit of the curſed life of the Courtiers? For (ſaid they) now thorow-out all *France* whoredome and looſe lewdneſſe of life are ſo free & uſuall, that now the moſt part of the women of *France* ſeeme to be in manner common: and the wicked blaſphemies and continuall execrations and diſhonourings of Gods moſt holy name and Majeſty, are ſuch as God cannot longer beare: and true it is, though incredible among forren Nations, that the Catholikes of *France* have preſcribed themſelves this for a ſpecial marke to bee knowne from other men, that at every third word

The wickedneſſe and licentiouſneſſe thorow-out *France* after this.

word they blaſphemouſly ſwear by the head, death, bloud, and belly of God: and wonderfull it is, that the King himſelfe is ſo much delighted in this cuſtome of ſwearing and blaſpheming: and this as it were a peſtilent infection is ſpred abroad and common among the very plowmen and payſants, ſo as none among them now ſpeaketh three words without moſt filthy blaſpheming and horrible execration of God. Who can longer beare the vile vnchaſtities, the bawds and ruffians of the Court? Finally, very nature it ſelf doth now as it were expoſtulate with God for his ſo long ſufferance and forbearing, and the earth can no longer beare theſe monſters.

The Catholiques blaſphemie.

The King himſelfe delights in it.

Now as touching the Admirals ſuppoſed conſpiracy, who can thinke it likely that hee ſhould enterpriſe any ſuch thing within the walles of *Paris*? For in the Court there is continuall watching and warding a garriſon of the Kings: and

and at the entry of his Caſtle the guardes of *Gaſcoines, Scots* and *Switzers*, are continually attending and the King himſelf both alwayes before, and ſpecially at that time, by reaſon of his ſiſters mariage, had a great trayne of Princes, great Lords, noblemen and gentlemen about him. Moreover it was well knowne, that in *Paris* within three houres ſpace might be aſſembled & put in armour threeſcore thouſand choſen armed men, ſpecially againſt the Admirall, whom no man is ignorant that *Pariſians* moſt deadly hated: beſide that, the noble young men that came thither with the King of *Navarre* and the Prince of *Conde* by reaſon of the mariage, and brought with them their wives, their ſiſters and their kinſwomen, thought at that time upon nothing but upon triumph & exerciſes of paſtime, and gay furniture of apparell and ornaments. Finally, at whether of theſe two times can it be likely that the Admirall attempted

The great improbability of any treaſon which was ſuppoſed on the Admirals part.

attempted this conſpiracy? Was it before he was hurt? why? at that time hee found the King his moſt loving, or at leaſt his moſt liberall and bountifull good Lord: neither could hee hope ever to have a more favourable Soveraigne in *France*. Was it then after he was hurt? as though, forſooth, he lying ſore of two ſo great wounds, aged, maimed of both his armes, the one whereof the Phyſitians conſulted whether it were to be cut off, accompanied with three hundreth young men, would ſet upon threeſcore thouſand armed men, or in ſo ſmall a time could lay the plot for ſo great, and ſo long, and ſo hainous a fact: for he lived ſcarce 40. houres after his hurt, in which time he was enjoyned by the Phyſitians to forbeare talk. Again, if he had been detected of any ſuch crime, was hee not committed to *Coſſin*, and to his keeping, and ſo environed, all the wayes beſet about him; and ſo in the Kings power, that if it had plea-

ſed the King he might at all times in a moment be carried to priſon? Why was not orderly enquiry and judicial proceeding uſed according to the cuſtome and lawes, and generall right of Nations, and witneſſes produced according to the forme of law? But be it that the Admirall and a few other of his confederates and followers had conſpired, why yet proceeded the outragious cruelty upon the reſt that were innocent, why upon ancient matrons, why upon noble Ladies, and young Gentlewomen and Virgins that came thither for the honour of the wedding? Why were ſo many women great with child, againſt the Lawes of all Nations and of nature, before their delivery throwne into the River? Why were ſo many aged perſons, many that lay ſick in their beds, many gowne-men, many Counſellers, Advocates, Proctors, Phyſitians, many ſingularly learned profeſſours and teachers of good Artes, and among the reſt *Petrus Ramus*

Ladies, Gentlewomen, Virgins, Counſellers, Phyſitians, learned Proteſtants, and among the reſt *Petrus Ramus* ſlaine.

Ramus that renowmed man thorow-out the world, many young Students executed without hearing, without pleading their cauſe, without ſentence of condemnation? Moreover, if the Admirall had ſlain the three brethren, who doubteth but that all Countries, all Cities, all Parliaments; finally, all ſorts and degrees of men would have ſpeedily taken armour, and eaſily have deſtroyed all of the *Religion*, having them encloſed within their Townes, and having juſt cauſe to render to all forren nations for their common ſlaughters and killing of them? As to that which toucheth the King of *Navarre*, what can be imagined more abſurd & unlikely? Had not the Admirall him foure yeares in his power? Did not hee profeſſe the ſame *Religion* that the Admirall did? Which of thoſe of the *Religion*, which of them I ſay (as *Caſſius* was wont to reaſon) ſhould have gained or received profit by the killing of the King of *Navarre*?

The abſurdity of the ſuſpition of the Admirals treaſon againſt the King of *Navarre*.

varre? did not the Catholikes hate him? and the Admirall could not hope to have any man more friendly to him, nor by any other mans meanes to have revenge of his injury. Laſtly, in their houſes that were ſlaine, what armour, what weapons were found, by which conjectures Judges uſe to be led to trace out a fact? Theſe matters wiſe men throughout the Towne of *Paris* commonly muttered.

But now to returne to our purpoſe. At ſuch time as the Kings prohibition aboveſaid was proclaimed at *Paris*, not only in other Towns, as at *Orleaunce*, *Angiers*, *Viaron* *Troyes*, and *Auxerre*, the like butcheries and ſlaughters were uſed, but alſo in the Towne of *Paris* it ſelfe, in the very gaoles that are ordained for the keeping of priſoners, if any had eſcaped the cruelty of the day before, they were now tumultuouſly ſlayne by the raging and outraging multitnde, in which number were three Gentelmen of

Slaughters in other towns.

of great reputation, Captaine *Monins* a man very famous in Marciall Proweſſe, *Lomen* the Kings ſecretary, a man of great eſtimation for his long ſervice in the Court, and *Chappes* a Lawyer neere fourſcore yeare old, a man of great renowne in the Court of *Paris*. And becauſe we have made mention of *Angiers*, we think it good not to omit the caſe of *Maſſon de Rivers*. This man was a Paſtor of the Church, and eſteemed a ſingular man both in vertuouſneſſe of life, & in excellence of wit and learning, and was the firſt that had layd the foundation of the Church at *Paris*. As ſoone as the ſlaughter was begun at *Paris*, *Monſorel* a moſt cruel enemy of the *Religion*, was ſent to *Angiers* in poſt to prevent al other that might carry tidings of the *Maſſacre*. As ſoone as he came into the Towne, he cauſed himſelfe to be brought to *Maſſons* houſe: There he met *Maſſons* wife in the entry, and gẽtly ſaluted her, & after the maner

The priſoners murthered in gaoles, whereof three gallant Gentlemen was ſlaine among the reſt, Captaine *Monius*, *Lomen* the Kings Secretary, *Chappes* a Lawyer. *Maſſon de Rivers* a Paſtor of the Church, the firſt that laid the foundation of the Church of *Paris*, ſlaine.

of *France*, ſpecially of the Court, he kiſſed her, and asked her where her husband was, ſhe anſwered, that he was walking in the garden, and by and by ſhee brought *Monſorel* to her husband, who gently embraced *Maſſon*, and ſaid unto him: Canſt thou tell why I am come hither? It is to kill thee by the Kings commandement at this very inſtant time, for ſo hath the King commanded, as thou mayſt perceive by theſe letters, and therwith he ſhewed him his dag ready charged. *Maſſon* anſwered that he was not guilty of any crime, howbeit this one thing only he beſought him, to give him ſpace to call to the mercy of God, and to cõmend his ſpirit into Gods hand. Which prayer as ſoone as he had ended in few words, he meekly received the death offered by the other, and was ſhot thorow with a pellet and dyed.

Now to returne to *Paris*, the Admirals body being hanged up by the heeles upon the common gallowes

lowes of *Paris*, as is aforeſaid, the *Pariſians* went thither by heapes to ſee it. And the Queen mother to feed her eyes with that ſpectacle, had a mind alſo to go thither, and ſhee carried with her the King and both her other ſonnes. But the next night following, the body was conveighed away, and (as it is thought) buried. About that time, where as many of the Court ſecretly muttered that the King ſhould by this fact incurre diſhonour, not only among forren Nations, but alſo with all poſterity in time to come for ever, *Morvillier*, of whom we have made mention before, one that was accompted the principal lewd practiſer and wicked ſycophant of all *France*, and the firſt authour and chiefe mean of bringing the Jeſuits into *France*, came to the Queene mother, and told her that it was beſt that ſome of thoſe that were lately taken flying & hiding themſelves, ſhould for cuſtome ſake be brought to open judgement, and

The Qu. goes to behold the Admirall hanged by the heeles. His body conveyed away ſecretly, and buried.

Some brought to open judgment, to wipe off the blot of diſhonour from the King.

after the accuſtomed maner ſhould be enquired upon, that they might be condemned by the Sentence of certaine Judges pickt out for that purpoſe, and ſo openly executed in ſight of the people. There were called to counſell hereupon *Birage*, *Limege*, *Thuan* and *Belleure*. They not only allowed *Morvilliers* opinion, but alſo gave adviſe, that a man of hey made in figure for the Admirall (for his body, as wee have ſaid, could not bee found) ſhould be dragged by the *Boureau* thorow the ſtreets, his armes and enſignes of honour broken, his memory condemned, his Caſtels and fermes razed, his children pronounced infamous, unnoble, and inteſtable, and all the trees in his woods to be hewen down to the height of ſix foot. There was among thoſe that were apprehended, one *Cavaignes*, Maſter of Requeſts to the King, and *Briquemault*, of whom we have before ſpoken. This *Briquemault* had ſpent his time in ſervice

A man of hay, inſtead of the Admirals body, drag'd about the ſtreets, his Armes and Enſignes broken, his children pronounced infamous and unable, &c.

ſervice in the old warres in the time of King *Francis* and king *Henry*, and was for the war accompted a man of great experience among the beſt now living, and was neare about threeſcore and ten years old. As ſoone as they were carryed into priſon, there were preſented unto them all, the tormenter & the hangman, and they were threatned with torture and tearing their bodies in peeces, unleſſe they would preſently ſubſcribe with their owne hand, that they were of counſell with the Admirall to kill the King and his brethren, and the Queen mother, and the King of *Navarre*. They all cryed out that they were ready to ſuffer death moſt willingly foraſmuch as the Kings pleaſure was it ſhould be ſo: but ſo great torture they could not beare, and therefore humbly beſought his royall goodneſſe and clemency to pardon them that torment, and yet truſting upon the mercy of God, they hoped that they ſhould ſuffer

Cavaignes and *Briquemault* terrified by moſt cruell tortures, to make them confeſſe the Admirall and themſelves trayters.

exceeding great paines, rather than ſtaine themſelves with ſo great ſhame, or confeſſe an untrue crime againſt themſelves. They that were first aſſigned their judges, hearing their cries and defences, and fearing the judgement of the world, ſaid plainly that they would not draw upon themſelves moſt aſſured infamie for condemning them. Therefore there were new Judges appointed in their places: to them was adjoyned ſuch a tormenter and notary, as were thought fitteſt for the purpoſe. And ſo *Briquemault* and *Cavaignes* were quickly condemned by a ſhadowed forme of law, and led to the gibbet ſtanding in the principall ſtreet of the Towne, and in ſight of many thouſands of men gazing at them. To this ſpectacle the Queene mother led the King and her other ſonnes, and her ſonne in law, the King of *Navarre*.

The Judges refuſe to condemne them.

New Judges appointed.

Cavaignes and *Briquemault* condemned.

It was thought commodious for playing of this laſt act, that *Briquemault*

mault ſhould in hearing of all the people aske pardon of the King, and for that purpoſe there were ſome ſuborned to put him in mind, that if hee would hee might eaſily purchaſe his life, for the King was of nature full of clemency and mercy, and if he would aske pardon of his Majeſty, with confeſſing his offence, he ſhould eaſily obtaine it. Hee anſwered with a valiant and bold courage, that it was not his part but the Kings to aske pardon of God for his fault, and that hee would never crave forgiveneſſe of that offence whereof he well knew himſelfe, and had God to witneſſe that hee was cleare and innocent. Nevertheleſſe, he beſought God to forgive the King this fault. So were theſe two excellent and famous men with halters faſtened about their necks, throwne by the hangman from the ladder and hanged, and therewithall alſo the man of ſtraw made for figure of the Admirall, was tyed faſt and hanged with them,

They were earneſtly deſired to aske the King pardon, that ſo they might obtaine their lives.

They refuſe.

They are hanged.

them, after a prepoſterous order of law, whereby the Admirall was firſt ſlaine and then condemned.

But whereas, in a manner, in all Towns there were great ſlaughters cõmitted, yet was there none more horrible nor more out-ragious than the butcherly murder at *Lions*. So ſoone as the letters from the Court were brought to *Mandelot*, Governour of the town: firſt, by a cryer & trumpet he cauſed to be proclaimed, that al the profeſſors of the *Religion* ſhould appear preſently before him at his houſe. They without all delay repaired to him. As ſoone as they were come, he commanded them all to ſuffer themſelves to be led to priſon by ſuch officers as ſhould be aſſigned them. They obeyed his word and followed the officers that led them. By reaſon of the great multitude, they ſorted them into ſundry priſons. Then *Mandelot* willed the common executioner to be commanded in his name to take ſome to helpe him, and to kill thoſe that

The moſt horrid and barbarous murder at *Lions*, and the manner of it.

that were in priſon. The executioner anſwered, that hee uſed not to execute the law upon any but ſuch as were condemned, and in publike and open places, and therefore willed him to ſeeke another ſlaughterman if he would. *Mandelot* thus refuſed by the executioner, commanded the garriſon ſouldiers of the caſtle to do it. The ſouldiers anſwered that it was againſt their honour, to uſe weapon upon men bound and lying ſuppliant before them. If they had raiſed any rebellion, or had offended or provoked them, they ſaid they would moſt readily have fought with them. Being thus refuſed by them alſo, at the laſt he cõmitted the matter to the water-men and butchers. Thoſe fellowes being let into the priſons, went to it with chopping-knives & butchers axes. Such as they found proſtrate at their feet, pitiouſly holding up their hands to heaven, crying upon the mercy of God and men, they did for ſport cut off their fingers and the

The common Executioner refuſes to kill thoſe in priſon.

The ſouldiers refuſe likewiſe ſo horrid a villany, being againſt their honour to ſlay thoſe that lay ſuppliantsbefore them.

The buſineſſe is acted by butchers and watermen.

the toppes of their hands, and throughout the whole Towne was heard ſuch a crie and lamentable howling of women and children, that innumerable people, even ſuch as were zelouſly given even to the popiſh *Religion*, did deteſt that cruelty, and judged that not men but outragious ſavage beaſts in ſhape of men were entred into the priſons. It is well known, that a great number of honeſt women in the Towne great with child, were ſo ſhighted with the horror of it, that they were deliver'd before their time. And out of the Court of the gaole, called the Archbiſhops priſon, the blood was ſeene in the broad day light, to the great abhorring and feare of many that beheld it, runne warme and ſmoaking into the next ſtrets of the Town, and ſo down into the River of *Seane*. There was in that ſame Archbiſhops priſon an aged man called *Francis Collut*, a merchant of cappes, and two young men his ſonnes, whom hee had ever cauſed diligently

Their unheard of cruelty.

The bloud runs out of the gaole the next day warme and ſmoaking into the next ſtreets, & ſo to the River *Seane*.

diligently to be taught and inſtructed in *Religion*. When he ſaw the butchers come toward him with their Axes, he began to exhort his children not to refuſe the death offered by God. For (ſaid he) it is the perpetuall deſtinie of *Religion*, and that often ſuch ſacrifices do betide in Chriſtian Churches, and Chriſtians in al ages have ever been and for ever to the worlds end ſo ſhall be as ſheepe among wolves, doves among hawkes, and ſacrifices among Prieſts. Then the old father embraced his two young ſons, and lying flat on the ground with them, crying aloud upō the mercy of God, was with many wounds both he and his ſonnes ſlaughtered by thoſe butchers: and long time afterward their three bodies had knit together yeelded a piteous ſpectacle to many that beheld them. In the meane time *Mandelot* in jeſt and ſcorne (as it ſeemed) cauſed to be proclaymed by the cryer, that no man ſhould commit any ſlaughter in the

Mandelot in jeſt and ſcorne, caus'd to bee proclaim'd that the ſlaughters ſhould ceaſe, and the deteſters of the murtherers rewarded, and from that time they ceaſed not to kill and ſlay.

the Towne, and that if any would detect the doers of any ſuch ſlaughter, he would give him a hundred crownes in reward for his information. And from that time they ceaſed not to kill, to robbe and to ſpoyle. The next day after, which was the firſt day of September, the greateſt part of the dead bodies were throwne into the River of *Seane*, and the reſt of them, *Mandelot*, to feed and glut his eyes and heart with bloud, cauſed to be carried by boat to the other ſide of the water, and there to be throwne downe upon the greene graſſe neare unto the Abbey called *Eſne*. There the people of *Lions*, ſpecially the *Italians*, of whom by reaſon of the Mart there is great ſtore in the Towne, ſatisfied their eyes a while, and did ſuch ſpites as they could to theſe heapes of carcaſes, and ſo exerciſed their cruelty not upon the living only, but alſo upon the dead. And there hapned one thing which for the abhominable cruelty is not

to

to be omitted. There came to that ſpectacle certain Apothecaries, and among thoſe bodies they perceived ſome very fat ones, by and by they went to the butchers, and told them that they did uſe to make certaine ſpeciall medicines of mans greaſe, and that they might make ſome profit thereof. Which as ſoone as the butchers underſtood, they ran to the heapes and choſe out the fatteſt, and launced them with their knives and pulled out the fat, and ſold it for money to the Apothecaries.

Abominable barbarouſneſſe againſt the dead bodies.

While theſe things were doing at *Lions*, the King being informed that divers of the *Religion* had left their wives and children, and were fled out of the other Townes; and lurked ſome in the woods, & ſome among their friends ſuch as tooke pity on them, he practiſed with faire words to allure and call them home againe. He ſent to every part meſſengers and letters, affirming that he was highly diſpleaſed with

The King allures thoſe that were fled, home again, affirming his diſpleaſure with thoſe ſlaughters, and that he would ſeverely puniſh them. Thoſe that were beguiled by the Kings ſpeeches, returned home, was preſently impriſoned, cruelly tortured and ſlaine. For thirtie daies there was no end of murthering thorow-out all *France*.

with thoſe ſlaughters and horrible butcheries, and that he would that ſuch cruelty ſhould be ſeverely puniſhed: and if the Admiral with a few of his confederates had entred into any ſecret practize, it was no reaſon, that ſo many innocents ſhould beare the puniſhment due to a few. Many ſweetely beguiled with theſe words of the King and with the letters of the governours, retired home againe to their dwellings and houſes, ſpecially they of *Rhoan*, *Diepe*, and *Tholouſe*. There were ſcant two dayes paſſed when they were againe commanded to priſon, where they were all ſhut up. Then were murderers a new appointed of the moſt baſe and raſcall of the people, to torment them with all kind of torture, and then to ſlay them. And throughout the whole Realme of *France* for thirty dayes together there was no end of killing, ſlaying and robbing, ſo that there were about a hundreth thouſand little babes, widowes

dowes and children, that were well borne, that by reaſon hereof fatherleſſe and motherleſſe live wandering and in beggery. About this time the King cauſed to be proclamed, that ſuch as had any office or place of charge, unleſſe they would ſpeedily returne to the Catholike, Apoſtolique and Romiſh Church, ſhould give over thoſe their temporall roomes; There was no Towne nor any ſo ſmall a village or hamlet wherein all the profeſſors of the *Religion* were not compelled either to go to Maſſe, or preſently to take the ſword into their boſomes: and in many places it happened that ſuch as being amazed with the ſuddenneſſe of the matter had abjured their *Religion*, yet notwithſtanding were afterward ſlain.

All compelled to Abjure the Proteſtant *Religion*, or be ſlaine.

Many who abjured the *Religion* afterward ſlain.

And while theſe things were ſtill in doing, yet the King in the meane while ſent abroad his letters and meſſages into al parts, and cauſed to be proclaimed with trumpet, that his pleaſure was that the Edicts of

Notwithstanding all this, the King sends Letters abroad, that hee would keepe the Edicts of Pacification, and that they should have liberty of *Religion.*

of Pacification should be observed: and although they could not have freedome to use and exercise their *Religion* in open places, yet they should have liberty permitted them to retain and professe it within their own houses, and that no man should meddle with, or disturbe the goods and possessions of those of the *Religion.*

The King a few daies before sent Letters to the Governours of the Provinces that the Admirall was slaine by the Duke of *Guise*, to his sorrow, and now pro-

And the same King, which but few dayes before, had by letters directed to all the Governours of his Provinces, signified that his cousin the Admirall was slain by the Duke of *Guise* to his great sorrow, and that he himselfe was in great danger, the same King, I say, now caused it with sound of trumpet to be proclaimed that the trayterous and wicked Admirall was slaine by his will and commandement. Hee that in few dayes before had by new authority confirmed the liberty of *Religion* permitted by his Edicts of Pacification, the same King did now not onely take from the professors

profeſſors thereof, their Offices and Honours, but alſo preſcribed them in preciſe forme of words a forme of abjuring and deteſting their *Religion*. Which things leſt any man ſhould doubt of, we ſhall hereafter ſet down the very true copies of the ſaid Letters, Edicts and Abjuration.

claimes, that the trayterous Admirall was ſlaine by his commaund.

THE KINGS LETTERS, to the Governours of *Burgundy*, whereby he chargeth thoſe of the Houſe of *Guiſe*, for the murder committed upon the Admirals perſon, and for the ſedition which happened at *Paris*, and commandeth that the Edict of Pacification ſhould be kept and retained.

COuſin, you have perceived what I wrote unto you yeſterday, concerning my couſin the Admirals wounding, and how ready I was to do my endevour to ſearch out the truth of

of the deed, and to puniſh it, wherein nothing was left undone or forgotten. But it hapned ſince, that they of the Houſe of Guiſe, and other Lords and Gentlemen their adherents (whereof there be no ſmall number in this Citie) when they certainly knew that the Admirals friends would proceed to the revenge of his hurt, & becauſe they were ſuſpected to be the authors thereof, were ſo ſtirred up this laſt night, that a great and lamentable ſedition aroſe thereof, inſomuch that the guard by me appointed for his defence about his houſe, was ſet upon and he himſelfe with certaine of his Gentlemen ſlain, and havock of other made in divers places of the Citie, which was handled with ſuch a rage, that I could not uſe the remedy that I would, but had much ado to employ my Guards and other defence for the ſafety of my ſelfe and my brethren within the Caſtle of Louure, to give order hereafter for the appeaſing of this ſedition, which is at this houre well appeaſed, thanks be to God, and

came

came to paſſe by a particular and private quarrell of long time foſtered betwixt thoſe two Houſes. Whereof, when I fore-ſaw that there would ſucceed ſome miſchievous purpoſe, I did what I could poſſibly to appeaſe it, as all men know. And yet hereby the Edict of Pacification is not broken, which I will to be kept as ſtraitly as ever it was, as I have given to underſtand in all places thorow-out my Realme. And becauſe it is greatly to be feared, that ſuch an execution might ſtir up my ſubjects, one againſt another, and cauſe great murders thorow the Cities of my Realme, whereby I ſhould be greatly grieved, I pray you cauſe to be publiſhed and underſtood in all places of your Government, that every perſon abide and continue in the ſafegard of his owne houſe, and to take no weapons in hand, nor one to hurt another upon paine of death: commanding them to keepe and diligently to obſerve our Edict of Pacification. And to make the offenders and reſiſters,

and

and ſuch as would diſobey and break our Will, to be puniſhed: You ſhall aſſemble out of hand as great force as you can, as well of your friends as of them that be appointed by me and of others, advertiſing the Captaines of Caſtles and Cities in your government, to take heed to the ſafeguard and preſervation of the ſaid places, ſo that no fault enſue on their behalf, advertiſing me alſo ſo ſoon as you can, what order you have given herein, and how all things have paſſed within the circuit of your Government. Hereupon I pray God to keepe you, Couſin, in his holy ſafeguard. At Paris the 24. *of Auguſt. Signed* CHARLES, *and underneath,* BRULARD.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM the King to the Lord of *Prye*, his Lieutenant generall in *Touraine*, upon the ſame matter that the former Letter was.

MOnſieur de Prye, *you have underſtood how my Couſin the Admirall*

Admirall was hurt the laſt day, and in what readineſſe I was to doe as much as in mee lay, for the triall of the fact, and to cauſe ſo great and ſpeedy juſtice to bee done as ſhould be an example throughout all my Realme, wherein nothing was omitted. Since it is ſo happened, that my Couſins of the Houſe of Guiſe, and other Lords and Gentlemen their adherents, which are no ſmall party in this town, as all men know, having gotten certaine intelligence that the friends of my ſaid Couſin, the Admirall, intended to purſue and execute upon them the revenge of this hurt, for that they had them in ſuſpition to be the cauſe and occaſion thereof, have made ſuch a ſtir this night paſt, that among them on both parts hath been raiſed a great and lamentable tumult: the Guard that was ſet about the Lord Admirals houſe, was diſtreſſed, himſelfe ſlaine in his houſe with divers other Gentlemen, as alſo great ſlaughter hath been made of others in ſundry places & quarters of

this Towne; which hath been done with ſuch fury, that it was impoſſible for me to give ſuch remedy as was to be wiſhed, I having enough to doe to employ my Guard and other forces to keep my ſelfe in ſafety in the Caſtle of Louure, to the end to give order for the appeaſing of the whole uproare, which at this houre (thankes be to God) is well quenched. for that the ſame happened by the particular quarrell that hath of long time been betweene thoſe two Houſes, whereof alwayes having ſome doubt that ſome unhappy effect would enſue, I have (as is well knowne to all men) before this time done all that I could for to appeaſe it, nothing in this laſt fact tending to the breach of my Edict of Pacification, which contrariwiſe I will in all things to be maintained, as at any time heretofore, as I doe give it to underſtand thorow-out my Realme. And for aſmuch as it is greatly to be feared that this may ſtir up and cauſe my ſubjects to riſe one againſt another, and to commit

great

great ſlaughters in the Townes of my Realme, whereof I ſhould be marvellouſly ſory, I pray you that immediately upon the receipt hereof, ye cauſe to be publiſhed and given to underſtand in al places of your charge, that every man as wel in town as in country, remaine in reſt and ſurety in his houſe, and do not take armes one againſt another, on pain of death: And that more diligently than at any time heretofore, ye cauſe the laſt Edict of Pacification to be kept, and carefully maintained and obſerved to the intent above-ſaid, and to puniſh ſuch as ſhall do to the contrary, and to take into ſafe cuſtody all ſuch as ſhall riſe and diſobey our pleaſure, yee ſhall immediately aſſemble all the ſtrength that yee are able, as well of your friends being of Our allowance, as others, advertiſing the Governours, and Captains of Townes and Caſtles within your charge, that they take good heed to the ſurety and ſafe keeping of their peeces, in ſuch ſort as there enſue no default, enforming

me with ſpeed of ſuch order as you ſhall take therein, and how all things ſhall proceed within the compaſſe of your authority. I have here with me my brother the King of Navar, and my Couſin the Prince of Conde, to take ſuch hap as my ſelfe. I pray the Creator, Monſieur de Prie, *to hold you in His holy ſafegard. From Paris this* 24. *of Auguſt. Thus ſigned* CHARLES, *and underneath* PINART. Theſe Letters are all of one argument as the former be, and written all in one forme, and all one day to *Monſieur de Prie* the Lieutenant of Touraine.

THE KINGS LETTERS to the Officers of Burges, upon the ſame matter that the former were.

OUr loving and faithfull, We doubt not but by this time you know of the ſedition which to our great grief happened in Paris a few dayes ſince, wherein my Couſin the Admirall, and

and certaine others of his ſide were ſlaine, and a great murder committed upon diverſe in many places of this City. And leſt the newes thereof ſhould change the quiet eſtate, wherein Burges hath hitherto been maintained ſince the Edict of Pacification, if remedy were not fore-ſeene, it is the cauſe that we writ this Letter preſently unto you, whereby We command and expreſly ordain that every one of you according to his charge do ſee that no commotion or inſurrection be againſt the inhabitants of the ſaid City, nor that no murder be committed, as it is to be feared, by thoſe that pretend to breake the Edict of Pacification, and thereby would execute a revenge of their long and private grudge, to our incredible vexation and anguiſh of mind. For this cauſe it is your part to give to underſtand and publiſh thorow-out that City of ours, and other places pertaining to it, that every one ſhould quietly and peaceably keepe their houſes, without taking

Weapons in hand, and offending one the other, upon paine of death, and Well and diligently to keepe our Edict of Pacification. And if any go about to contrary this Our intent and mind, to cauſe them to be puniſhed and rigorouſly chaſtiſed by penalties impoſed on ſuch offendours in Our Ordinances, having a Watchfull and diligent eye to the ſafeguard of that Our City, in ſuch ſort that no inconvenience ariſe in your ſervice towards Us, as you Would have Us to know, that you are Our loyall and obedient ſubjects. Given at Paris the 27. day of Auguſt, 1572. *Thus Signed,* CHARLES, *and below,* De neuf-ville.

A LETTER OF THE Treaſurer of the Leagues of the Switzers, written by the Kings commandement unto the ſaid Leagues of the ſame argument that the former Letters were.

NOble Seigniours, Monſieur de la Fontaine, *Ambaſſadour for the King your aſſured and perfect Friend and Confederate, and I his Treaſurer in this Countrey, having commandement of his Majeſty to communicate with you, as with them whom hee accompteth his chiefe and ſure Friends, of a chance which lately happened in the City of Paris, his owne perſon and Court then being there, whereof he received ſo much more griefe and diſpleaſure, becauſe it befell on ſuch a time as he leaſt feared, or looked for ſuch a thing. The matter is this. On the 27. day of Auguſt laſt, the Admirall as he went from Louure, was with an Harquebuze ſhot*

hurt in the hand and arme, Whereof When his Majeſty Was adverti ſed, he commanded incontinent that ſearch and puniſhment Were had of the offendor, and the authours of ſuch a miſchiefe: Whereunto, When he had readily laid his hand by his Officers, and committed the inhabitants of the houſe, Where the harquebuze Was ſhot, to priſon, they Which were the firſt cauſe of the miſchief (as it may eaſily be preſuppoſed) becauſe they would prevent the inquiſition thereof, heaping one tranſgreſſion upon another, on the 23. and 24. of the ſaid moneth aſſembled a great troop of people in the night, and moved the people of Paris to a very great ſedition, Who in a rage ſet upon the Admirals lodging, and enforcing the Guard Which his Majeſty had ſet for the Admirals ſurety and keeping, ſleW him with certain other Gentlemen in his company, as the like alſo was committed upon others in the City, the matter groWing in the very ſame inſtant to ſuch an outrage

and

and commotion, that Whereas his Majeſty had thought to provide remedy for appeaſing thereof, hee had much a doe with all his Guards to keep his houſe at Louure, where he lodged With the two Queens, his mother and the Spouſe, the Lords his brethren, the King of Navarre and other Princes. Thinke therefore yee Noble Seigniours, in What a perplexity this young and couragious King noW ſtandeth, Who, as a man may ſay, hath held in his hand thorns in ſtead of a Scepter ever ſince his comming to the CroWn, for the great troubles Which have almoſt ever ſince been in his Realme, and therefore by the good and wiſe counſel and aſſiſtance of the Queene his mother, and the Lords his brethren, thought to enjoy and eſtabliſh a more ſure repoſe in his Realme, and a more happie government for himſelfe and his ſubjects, after hee had taken aWay (as he thought) all occaſions of diſſentions amongſt his ſubjects, by the meanes of his Edicts of Pacificati-

ons, and of the marriage of the King of Navarre to the Lady his ſiſter, and the Prince of Conde to Madame de Nevers. *Beſides all this, to the intent nothing ſhould be left undone that might ſerve for the quieting of all things, and eſpecially for the Admirals ſafeguard; his Majeſty, as every man knoweth, hath done his endevour to the uttermoſt, to appeaſe and reconcile his principall and moſt dangerous enemies unto him. And ſo God the true Judge of the Kings Majeſties good and pure intent, brought to paſſe, that the peoples rage being quieted within a few houres, every one went home to his houſe, and the King had ſpeciall regard to nothing more than to ſee nothing attempted or innovated contrary to his Edicts of Pacification, and the repoſe of his ſubjects, as well of the one* Religion, *as of the other. And for that purpoſe hath ſent to diverſe of his Governours and Officers in his Provinces, to looke diligently to the obſerving of his Edicts,*

dicts, with expreſſe commandement to hold their hands there, that every one might perceive that the chance at Paris happened for ſome private quarrell, and not for any purpoſe to alter his Edicts, which his Majeſty will in no wiſe ſuffer. Which is the principall thing, Noble Seigniours, that his Majeſty hath commanded us on his part to aſſure you, and to let you underſtand the dangers that depend over him and his neighbours, not ſo much for this ſedition, for he truſteth in God that ſhall grow no further, and his Majeſty will keepe his Realme in as good repoſe as it hath been ſince his laſt Edict of Pacification, but for the great muſtering and aſſembling men of warre in many places, eſpecially in the Low-countreys, where it is yet uncertaine on which ſide God will give the victory, nor whether the conquerour will employ his force, after his conqueſt. Wherefore his Majeſty prayeth you, continuing the good love and intelligence which hath alwayes

been

been betwixt the Crowne of France and his allied and confederate friends the Seigniours of the Leagues, to have good regard to him, and his Realme, in caſe that need ſhall require, as hee will have to you and your proſperous eſtate, if it be requiſite, employing in the meane while your great and ſingular Wiſdome to the preſervation of the union of the Nation in League, which is the only meanes to make you, not only able to ſend ſuccour to your friends, but alſo maintaine your ſelves in eſtimation, that you may be a terrour to your neighbours, how great ſoever they be, his Majeſty promiſing you in all occurrents as much friendſhip, favour and aſſiſtance, as you can deſire, and to be as entire and perfect a friend, as ever your nation had any.

A DECLARATION OF the King, concerning the occaſion of the Admirals death and his adherents and complices, hapned in the City of Paris the 24. of Auguſt 1572.

Imprinted at Paris by *John Dallier* Stationer, dwelling on Saint *Michaels* bridge, at the ſigne of the white Roſe: By the Kings Licence.

BY THE King,

HIS Majeſty deſiring to have all Seigniours, Gentlemen, and other his ſubjects, underſtand the cauſe of the murder of the Admirall and his adherents and complices, which lately happened in this City of Paris the 24. day of this preſent moneth of Auguſt, leſt the ſaid deed ſhould be otherwiſe diſguiſed and reported than it was indeed: His Majeſty therefore declareth that which was done, was by his expreſſe commandement,

mandement, and for no cauſe of Religion, *nor breaking his Edicts of Pacification, which he alwayes intended, and ſtill mindeth and intendeth to obſerve and keepe: yea, it was rather done to withſtand and prevent a moſt deteſtable and curſed conſpiracy begun by the ſaid Admirall the chiefe Captaine thereof, and his ſaid adherents and complices, againſt the Kings perſon, his eſtate, the Queene his mother, and the Princes his brethren, the King of Navarre, and other Lords about him. Wherefore his Majeſty by this Declaration & Ordinance giveth to underſtand to all Gentlemen and others of the* Religion, *which they pretend reformed, that he mindeth and purpoſeth that they ſhall live under his protection, with their wives and children in their houſes, in as much ſafeguard as they did before, following the benefit of the former Edicts of Pacification, moſt expreſly commanding and ordaining, that all Governours and Lieutenants generall in every of his Countreyes*

treyes and Provinces, and other Juſtices and Officers, to whom it appertaineth, do not attempt, nor ſuffer to be attempted any thing in what ſort ſoever, upon the perſons and goods of them of the Religion, *their wives, children, and families, on paine of death to be inflicted on thoſe that ſhall be found faulty and culpable in this behalfe. And nevertheleſſe to withſtand the troubles, ſlanders, ſuſpitions, and defiances that may come by Sermons and aſſemblies, as well in the houſe of the ſaid Gentlemen, as in other places, as it is ſuffered by the ſaid Edicts of Pacification: it is expreſſely forbidden, and inhibited by his Majeſty to all Gentlemen and others of the ſaid* Religion, *to have no aſſemblies for any cauſe at all, untill his Majeſty hath provided and appointed otherwiſe for the tranquillity of his Realme, upon paine of diſobedience and confiſcation of body and goods. It is alſo expreſſely forbidden under the paine aforeſaid, that for the*

foreſaid

foreſaid occaſions, none ſhall take or retain any priſoners, or take ranſome of them, and that incontinently they certifie the Governours of every Province, and the Lieutenant Generall, of the name and quality of every ſuch priſoner, whom his Majeſty hath appointed ſhall be releaſed and ſet at liberty, except they be of the chiefe of the late conſpiracy, or ſuch as have made ſome practiſe or deviſe for them, or had inteiligence thereof: and they ſhall advertiſe his Majeſty of ſuch, to know his further pleaſure. It is alſo ordained, that from hence-forth none ſhall take or arreſt any priſoner for that cauſe, without his Majeſties commandement, or his Officers, nor that none be ſuffered to roame abroad in the fields, to take up dogs, Cattel, Beefes, Kine, or other beaſts, goods, fruits, graine, nor any thing elſe, nor to hurt the labourers by word or deed, but to let them alone about their work and calling, in peace and ſafety. At Paris the 28. of Auguſt. 1572.

Signed,

Signed, CHARLES, *and underneath* FIZES.

THE KINGS LETTERS to the Officers of Burges, of the ſame argument that the former Declaration was.

OUR truſty and well beloved, We conſidering that under the colour of the death of the Admirall, and his adherents and complices, certaine Gentlemen, and others our ſubjects, profeſſing the Religion *called Reformed, might riſe and aſſemble together to the prejudice and hinderance of the tranquillity which We have alwayes deſired ſhould be in our Realme, the doing of the ſaid murder being counterfeited and given out otherwiſe than it was. We have therefore made a Declaration and Ordinance, which We ſend you, willing you to publiſh the ſame incontinently by ſound of Trumpet, and ſetting the ſame up in ſuch places of your Juriſdiction, where cryes and Proclamations*

clamations are uſually made, to the end that every one might know it. And although we have alwayes been diligent obſervers of our Edicts of Pacification; yet ſeeing the troubles and ſeditions which might ariſe amongſt our ſubjects by the occaſion of the ſaid murder, as wel of the Admirall as of his companions, We command you, and ordaine, that you particularly forbid the principals of the Religion, *pretended reformed, within your Juriſdiction, that they have no Sermons nor aſſemblies either in their houſes, or in any other places, to take away all doubt and ſuſpition which might be conceived againſt them. And likewiſe that you adverti ſe ſuch as dwel in the Cities of your Juriſdiction, what you judge meet to be done, to the intent they might in this point follow Our mind, and keep them quiet in their houſes, as they may do by the benefit of our Edict of Pacification, and there they ſhall be under Our protection and ſafeguard: but if they will not ſo retire themſelves*

ſelves after you have given them warning, then ſhall you ſet on them with all ſtrength and force, as wel by the Provoſts of the Mariſhals and their Archers, as others which you can gather together by Bell-ringing or otherwiſe, ſo that you hew them all to peeces as enemies to Our Crowne. Beſides, What commandements ſoever we have ſent by word of mouth, either to you, or others in Our Realme, when we were in feare, upon juſt occaſion, knowing the conſpiracy that the Admirall had begun of ſome miſchance that might fall unto us, We have and do revoke, willing you and others that no ſuch thing be executed, for ſuch is Our pleaſure. Given at Paris the 30. of Auguſt, 1572. Thus ſigned CHARLES, and underneath, De Neuf-ville. Publiſhed in judgement.

REMEM-

REMEMBRANCES AND Inſtructions ſent by the King to the Count of Charny, his Generall Lieutenant in Burgundy, of the ſame argument.

THe King conſidering the commotion lately happened in Paris, wherein the Lord Admirall Chaſtillion *with other Gentlemen of his ſide were ſlaine, becauſe they had miſchivouſly conſpired to ſet upon the Kings Majeſties perſon, the Queene his mother, the Princes his brethren, the King of Navarre, and other Princes and Lords near about them, and upon his eſtate: and leſt they of the* Religion *called reformed, not knowing the true cauſes of the ſaid rebellion, ſhould ariſe and put themſelves in armes as they have done in the troubles that be paſſed, and deviſe new practiſes and fetches againſt the weale of his Majeſty and tranquillity of his Realme, if hee ſhould not cauſe the truth of the matter*

matter to be knowne to all Gentlemen and others his ſubjects of the ſame religion how it paſſed, and what his pleaſure and mind is in their behalfes. And thinking that for remedy hereof, it is very needfull for the Governours of the Provinces in his Realme to go round about their Governments: for this occaſion he willeth that the Count of Charny great Eſquire of France, and his Majeſties Lieutenant General for the government of Burgundy, ſhall go diligently thorow all Cities and places of the ſaid Government, and as he arriveth in every place, he ſhall deviſe the beſt wayes that he can to make peace, union and quietneſſe amongſt the Kings ſubjects, aſwell of the one Religion as of the other. And to bring it the better about, he ſhall gently call before him in open or private place, as he ſhall ſee beſt cauſe for his Majeſties ſervice herein, the Gentlemen of the Places, and the Burgeſſes of the Cities of his Government, that be of the Religion,

and

and shal declare unto them, and cause them to understand the truth of the said commotion, lest any have misreported it to them, otherwise than it was indeed. And shall tell them, that under the colour of the Lord Admirals hurt, wherefore his Majesty would have caused justice to be done according to the good order that he had appointed, the said Admirall and Gentlemen of his Religion *which were in the City with him, without looking for the execution of the said Justice, had made a mischievous, unhappy, and detestable conspiracy against the Kings Majesties person, the Queen his mother, the Lords his brethren, the King of Navarre, and other Princes and Lords with them, and against the whole Estate, even as certain of the chiefe and adherents of the said conspiracy (acknowledging their fault) have confessed. Wherfore his Majesty was constrained (to his great griefe) to resist and prevent so mischievous, pernicious and abominable a purpose. And that which hee*

suffered

ſuffered to bee done on Sunday, the 24. of Auguſt, upon the Admirall and his complices, was not for any Religion, *nor to goe againſt the Edict of Pacification, bee intending neverthelesſe that they of the* Religion *ſhould ſtill live and abide in all liberty and ſafety, with their wives, children and families in their houſes, as he hath and will maintain them, if they be content to live quietly under his obedience as he deſireth. For the which cauſe he willeth, that the Count* Charny *ſhall offer and give to them his Letters of ſafeguard in good and authentick forme, which ſhall be of as good force and vertue, as if they ſhould come or be taken from his owne Majeſty: and by the authority of them they ſhall be preſerved from all wrongs, violences, and oppreſſions: enjoyning and forbidding moſt expreſſely all his Catholique ſubjects, whoſoever they are, to attempt nothing, upon the perſons, goods, or families of any of the* Religion *which kept themſelves*

ſelves quietly in their houſes, on pain of death. And if any be ſo raſh, or evill adviſed, to do againſt this Injunction, or to violate the ſafegard promiſed, his Majeſty willeth that ready and rigorous puniſhment be done, to the intent that their example may ſerve to hold in others not to do the like: which is the true and only means of aſſurance that his Majeſty can give to them of the Religion, *With his Word and promiſe Which he giveth them to be their good and benigne Prince, protector & preſerver of them, and of all that toucheth them, ſo long as they live and continue under his obedience Without doing or enterpriſing any thing againſt his Will and ſervice. And becauſe his Majeſty hath often known that the enterpriſes and conſultations taken in hand by them of the* Religion *againſt his ſervice, have been concluded amongſt them at aſſemblies at Sermons, which Gentlemen had liberty to cauſe to be made in their houſes and Lordſhips: therefore my Lord*

Lord of Charnye *ſhall particularly give to underſtand to Gentlemen Which Were wont to have ſuch Sermons, that his Majeſty in conſideration that nothing hath more moved and ſet on the Catholiques againſt thoſe of the* Religion, *than ſuch preachings & aſſemblies, and if they cõtinue it is certain that it wilbe a cauſe to encreaſe and maintaine the ſaid commotions, deſireth that they ſhould cauſe them to ceaſe off untill he hath otherWiſe provided and appointed, and that they apply themſelves hereunto, as a thing greatly ſerving the effect of his intention, Which is gently to bring his ſaid ſubjects to a true and perfect amity, union and concord one with another, committing all diviſions and partialities to oblivion. And becauſe this may ſeeme hard at the beginning, my Lord of* Charny *ſhall cauſe it to be faire and gently ſpoken to them, leſt they enter into ſome ſtrange conjecture, or ſuſpition. For ſo his ſaid Majeſtie Would proceed in all true*

ſincerity towards them which conforme themſelves to his will and obedience, wherein he exhorteth them to live, with all the beſt perſwaſions that he can, and ſhall aſſure them, in ſo doing, to be ſurely maintained and preſerved as his other ſubjects the Catholiques, as his Majeſty would that he ſhould do. And to the intent his ſaid ſubjects the Catholiques ſhould know how to uſe and behave themſelves herein, my L. of Charny *ſhal tel them that his Majeſties pleaſure neither is nor hath bin, that any wrong or oppreſſion ſhould be done to them of the ſaid* Religion, *which like good and loyall ſubjects will gently keepe themſelves under his obedience. Declaring unto the ſaid Catholikes, that if they forget themſelves, and hurt thoſe of the* Religion, *which in ſuch ſort behave themſelves toward his Majeſty, and thoſe alſo which for that end have received of his Majeſty, or of my Lord of* Charny, *Letters of ſafe-conduct, hee will cauſe them to be puniſhed and chaſtiſed in*

the

the field, as tranſgreſſors of his commandements, without any hope of grace, pardon, or remiſſion. Which the ſaid Lord of Charny ſhall expreſſe and declare unto them, with as plaine words as is poſſible, and cauſe it alſo to be as ſtraightly executed. And after that following his Majeſties intent, he hath pacified them by this meanes, which is the way that his Majeſty best liketh of, and ſearched the direction to aſſure a tranquillity between the ſubjects, and to ſet ſome aſſurance betwixt the one and the other, ſuch as ſhall conforme themſelves herein to his ſaid Majeſties will, he will comfort, and make them the beſt and moſt gentle entertainment that he poſſibly can. But if any of the Religion become ſelfe-willed and ſtubborne to his Majeſty, without having regard to his ſaid warnings, and ſhal aſſemble in armes together, making practiſes and deviſes againſt the weale of his ſervice: then the Lord of Charny ſhall ruwne upon them, and hew them in pieces

before they have power to fortifie themſelves and joyne together. And therefore he ſhall aſſemble as much force as he can, as well of the ordinary, as of other men of warre, Souldiers, Foot-men of the garriſons, and inhabitants of the Catholikes within the Cities of his Government, and ſhal beſiege them which hold and make themſelves ſtrong in Cities about of his Government, ſo that the victory and authority may remaine in his Majeſty.

At Paris *the* 30. *of Auguſt* 1572. *Signed* CHARLES: *and underneath* BRULARD.

THE KINGS LETTERS to the Lord of *Gwich*, whereby it may plainely bee perceived, how they would ſearch out all them of the *Religion* which had any charge in hand during the troubles.

MY L. *of* Gwich, *I underſtand that the three brethren* Dug-

gonels,

gonels, *and one* Porcher, *the hoſt at the ſigne of the Adventure,* Moſſoner, Criſpine, *and Captain* Griſe, *which were the principall of the Faction in* Burgundy, *and were the cauſe of the taking and recovering of the City of* Maſcon *in the late troubles, and of all the decay which happened in that Countrey, be kept priſoners in* Maſcon. *And becauſe I underſtand they hope to eſcape out by ranſome (which I would in no wiſe ſhould bee done) I ordain and command that you keep them ſafe: for as much as I hope by their means to diſcover a great many things, which greatly touch the weale of my ſervice. And if there be any other priſoners of the new* Religion *in* Maſcon, *which have been factious, you ſhall likewiſe keepe thē: ſo that they eſcape not by paying rāſome, for I would not for any thing in the world that there ſhould be taking of rāſome among my ſubjects. And thus my L. of* Gwich *I pray God keepe you in his holy tuition. Written at* Paris *the* 24. *of*

Septemb. 1572. *ſigned* CHARLES, *and underneath,* BRULARD.

THE KINGS LETTERS to *Monſieur de Gordes* his Lieutenant generall in *Daulphine*, wherein he ſendeth him word, that the beſt proofe of his doings is the accuſations and complaints of them of the *Religion* againſt him, whereunto he ſhould have care to anſwer.

M. De Gordes, *by your Letters of the firſt of this moneth, I perceived the order which you appointed in your Government ſince the advertiſement which you had of the execution of the Admirall and his adherents: and ſince I am ſure you forgot nothing which you thought might ſerve for your aſſurance of thoſe places whereof you had occaſion to doubt. And to the intent you ſhould have the more means to make your ſelfe knowne, I have prepared that the ſouldiers of* Corſica, *which I had*

had appointed to go into Province, should returne to you, and thereupon have written to my Cousin, the Count of Tende, who will not faile to send them unto you, for as much as there is no need of them now in that Countrey. Hee should also send you word of the time of their departing, to the end that you might have leisure to provide to receive them, and appoint their places where they should bee in garrison. I have seene that which you writ to me concerning the continuall payment in Daulphine, what is due for the last yeare, whereupon I will advise of the state of my fines the meanes that may be, and according thereunto there shall be no fault, but they shall be provided for. For the reparation of the Bridge of Grenoble, they of the same place must devise the means wherein they should best help themselves therein, and when they have advertised me, I will appoint them necessary provision. Touching the souldiers appointed for the Baron of Adresse, because

the occaſion Why I appointed them to be levied now ceaſeth, I have Written to him to ſend them back and diſmiſſe them again: wherefore there is no need to make proviſion for their maintenance, nor likewiſe to tell you any thing elſe concerning the anſwers Which you have made to the remembrances Which they of the Religion *have preſented againſt you. For your doings are Well known and plain unto me, and thereupon I will take no better proofe than their accuſation. Wherefore you ſhall put your ſelfe to no more pain on that ſide. Moreover, I have herewith ſent you a copy of the declaration Which I made of the Admirals death and his adherents, and made to be underſtood that it ſhould be obſerved and followed, and that all murders, ſackings, and violences ſhould ceaſe. Nevertheleſſe I have heard complaints of diverſe places that ſuch extraordinary Waies continue, Which is a thing, that doth much diſpleaſe me. By the meanes whereof I adviſe you, in doing this charge*

once

once againe put unto you, that you give order thorow-out your Government to cauſe all hoſtility, force, and violence to ceaſe, and that the ſaid Declaration be ſtraightly obſerved and kept, with puniſhing thoſe that withſtand, ſo rigorouſly, that the demonſtration thereof may ſerve for an example, ſeeing my intent is that they ſhould be puniſhed as behoveth, and to marke them which wincke or diſſemble thereat. This preſent Letter ſhall ſerve alſo for an adviſe of the receipt of thoſe Letters which you wrote the fifth of this preſent, wherby you ſend me word, that you received no meſſage by word of mouth from me, but only Letters of the 22, 24, and 28, of the moneth paſt, whereof put your ſelfe to no further paine, for that charge was onely for ſuch as then were neare about me, which is all that I have at this time to ſay unto you. Praying hereupon the Creator to keepe you in his holy and worthy tuition. Written at Paris the fourth day of September.

Signed, CHARLES, *and beneath* FIZES, *and above, To M.* de Gordes, *Knight.*

THE KINGS LETTERS to the Duke of *Guiſe*, his Lieutenant generall in *Champaigne*, and in *Prye.*

COuſin, although in all my former Letters I have given you to underſtand well enough how much I deſire that all my ſubjects, as well of the Nobility as others which profeſſe the new Religion, *and quietly uſe themſelves in your Government, ſhould by you be maintained and preſerved in all ſurety under my protection and ſafeguard, without giving them any hinderance by trouble in their perſons, goods, and families: yet neverthleſſe I have been advertiſed that in certain places of my Realme there have been many ſackings and pillings done by ſuch as dwell in the houſes of them of the ſaid new* Religion, *as well in the fields as in the Cities,*

Cities, under colour of the commotion which happened in my City of Paris *the* 24. *day of Auguſt laſt, a thing beyond all meaſure diſpleaſant and diſagreeable unto mee, and for the which I would have proviſion & remedy. Wherefore I pray you, Couſin, that above all things, as you deſire that I ſhould know the good affection you beare to the good weale of my ſervice, you take that matter next your heart, to preſerve and maintaine within your Government, according to that which I have ſo plainly told and written to you heretofore, that all ſuch of the new* Religion *which behave themſelves quietly, take no wrong or violence, whether it bee for the preſervation of their goods or perſons, no more than to my Catholike ſubjects. And where any wrong or out-rage ſhall be offered them againſt my will, as I have before declared, ſo do I now by theſe preſents declare; I will and intend that you ſhal make ſome evident and notorious puniſhment of ſuch as are*

herein

herein culpable, ſo that their correction may ſerve for an example of all other, that I may ſee my ſelf throughly obeyed herein as I would be, and my cõmandements received amongſt all my ſubjects in another ſort than they have been heretofore. Aſſuring you couſin, that the beſt newes that I ſhall receive from you, ſhall be to heare ſay that you chaſtiſe thoſe wel, of whom I am diſobeyed. And thus Couſin, I pray God to keep you in his holy tuition.

Written from Paris *the* 28. *of September,* 1572. *Signed* CHARLES: *And underneath* BRULART.

REMEMBRANCES SENT BY the King to all Governours, and Lieutenants of his Provinces, to put out and remove all thoſe of the *Religion* from their eſtates and charges, although they would abjure the ſame, ſaving ſuch as have but ſmal eſtates and offices, to whom his Majeſty permitteth continuance, on condition

dition that they abjure the ſaid *Religion* according to the forme of Abjuration ſent for that purpoſe.

THe King conſidering how much his Officers and Magiſtrates of Juſtice, and ſuch as have the adminiſtration and dealing of his Fines and payments, which be of the new Religion, *are ſuſpect and hated, and put his Catholike ſubjects in great miſtruſt if they ſhould preſently exerciſe their offices after theſe freſh commotiõs: therfore leſt the people ſhould thereby be brought to a new occaſion of ſtirre, and they of the new* Religion *bee in danger or hazard of their owne perſons, although they would abjure their ſaid new* Religion, *and profeſſe the Holy Faith and Catholique Religion of Rome: His Majeſtie deſiring to avoyd the new miſchiefes and troubles which may come, hath adviſed to diſcharge the ſaid Officers from the exerciſe of the ſaid Offices, untill he ſhall*

ſhall otherwiſe appoint. And yet neverthelesſe, in the meane while, if the ſaid Officers bee obedient unto his Will, and live quietly in their houſes, without attempting, practiſing, or taking any thing in hand againſt his ſervice, they ſhal receive their wages, and they that will reſigne their ſaid Offices to Catholique perſons, and come to his Majeſty, ſhall be honourably provided for. And as touching other ſmall Offices without wages, which cannot be troubleſome, as Notaries, Sergeants, and ſuch where the Officers have none authority, which cannot be ſo odious nor miſtruſtfull to the people as the other; his Majeſty is adviſed, that ſuch ſmall Officers which will abjure the ſaid new Religion, *and profeſſe the faith Catholike, Apoſtolike, and Romiſh, and therein live continually hereafter, ſhall continue in the exerciſe and enjoying of their eſtates: but they that will continue in their new opinion, ſhall depart from their Offices, untill his Majeſty hath otherwiſe provi-*

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ded. And this is for the great miſ-chiefe and inconvenience that may betide them, if they ſhould exerciſe their ſaid eſtates, becauſe of the great miſtruſt and ſuſpition which the Catholikes have conceived of them of the new Religion. *Nevertheleſſe his Majeſty well conſidering that the moſt part of the ſaid officers have none other way to live, but the exerciſe of their ſaid offices, willeth that they ſhall be in choyſe to reſigne to Catholique and capable perſons, and then to come to him for that effect, and he will grant them the greateſt favour and moderation of his treaſury that is poſſible. The which reſolution and pleaſure of his Majeſty he willeth to be declared to the ſaid officers of the new pretended opinion as well by Governours and Lieutenants generall of his Provinces, as by them of his courts of Parliament, of the Chamber of his accompts, of the Court of his Aydes, them of his great Councell, of the Treaſury of* France, *the Generals of his Fines, his*

his Bayliffes, Seneſhals, Provoſts, Judges, or their Lieutenants, and every one of them as ſhall appertain. And to this intent his Majeſty Willeth and intendeth that every one of them in their calling ſhal ſend particularly & apart for every of the ſaid officers of the new Religion, *which be of their incorporation, charge and Juriſdiction, and ſhal admoniſh them in this behalf to conform themſelves to his Majeſties mind: and if any of them in authority, becauſe of their ſaid eſtates, will returne to the boſome of the Catholique and Romiſh Church, it ſhall be ſaid to them that his Majeſty liketh very wel of it, and that he taketh a great and ſingular affection therin, and that it ſhal give him the greater aſſurance and credit of their good will, and that his Majeſty will not bar them from his ſervice hereafter, but will provide for them as their behaviour ſhall deſerve. And notwithſtanding, for the reaſons above-ſaid, hee willeth that they ſhall ceaſe from the exer-*

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ciſe of their eſtates and offices, untill he otherwiſe appointeth. And becauſe that in many places of the Realme they have proceeded by way of ſeazing the goods of them of the new Religion *which be dead or abſent, and hide themſelves: and ſometimes of thoſe which be in their owne houſes, although his Majeſty gave to underſtand by his Declaration of the* 28. *of Auguſt laſt, that hee would and intended that they of the new* Religion *ſhould enjoy their goods, nevertheleſſe to the intent there ſhould be no doubt of his purpoſe, and that no miſtruſt might ariſe thereupon, he declareth, willeth, and intendeth againe, that according to his Declaration of the* 28. *of Auguſt, they of the new* Religion *which be living, whether they be preſent or abſent, and bee not culpable or charged with the laſt conſpiration, or to have attempted againſt his Majeſty or his Eſtate, ſince his Edict of Pacification, ſhall be reſtored to their houſes, and put in poſſeſſion of*

of all and ſingular their goods moveable or unmoveable. And that the Widowes and heires of them that be dead, may and ſhal ſucceed them and apprehend all and ſingular their goods, and that they ſhall be maintained in them, and kept under the protection and ſafeguard of his Majeſty, ſo that no hurt ſhall be done or ſaid unto them in any manner of wayes or ſort. Willing for this purpoſe that all neceſſary ſurety ſhall be given them, and that all Officers, Magiſtrates, Majors and others, which have publique charge, ſhall maine them in all ſafety, forbidding all perſons of what eſtate, quality or condition ſoever they be, not to hurt them in perſon or goods upon pain of death. And neverthelesſe his Majeſty willeth, that they of the new Opinion ſhall ſubmit themſelves, and promiſe upon paine to be declared rebels and traitors to his Majeſty, that they ſhall hereafter live under his obedience without attempting any thing to the contrary, or taking their

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parts that doe attempt againſt his Majeſty and eſtate, or things againſt his Ordinances, and to acknowledge none but his Majeſty or ſuch as hee ſhall appoint under him to have authority to command them. And if they know any that ſhall enterpriſe againſt his Majeſty and ſervice, to reveale them incontinent to him and his Officers, as good and faithfull ſubjects. And to take way all doubt and ſuſpition, as well from the Nobility as others, becauſe that in the Declaration of the 24. of the laſt moneth, theſe words are contained, (Except they be thoſe of the chief, which had commandement for thoſe of the new Opinion, or thoſe which made practiſes and deviſes for them, or thoſe which might have had intelligence of the ſaid conſpiracy.) *His Majeſty declareth that he meaneth not of things done and paſt during the troubles which were before the Edict of Pacification in Auguſt* 1570. *and that there ſhall be no inquiſition thereof,*

and

and none ſhal be troubled in goods or perſon therefore (but for that reſpect they ſhall enjoy the benefit of the Edict of Pacification) but that the ſaid words extend only to thoſe which be found to be guilty or acceſſary to the laſt conſpiracy done againſt his Majeſty and Eſtate, and that others which are impriſoned, ſhal be ſet at liberty. And as touching them which will make profeſſion of their faith, and return to the Catholike Religion, his Majeſty deſireth that his Governours and officers ſhal excite and comfort them as much as they can, to that effect, and execution of that good will: and that their friends and kinsfolkes ſhould alſo be exhorted to do the like for their part. And if any ſhould hurt them in goods or body, his Majeſty willeth ready and ſpeedy execution to be done on them. And to the intent that they may follow the forme which hath bin kept, in profeſſing the faith which they do make that returne to the Apoſtolique and Romiſh Church, there

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is ſent herewith a memory thereof. From Paris *the* 22. *day of Septemb.* 1572. *Signed* CHARLES, *and beneath* PINART.

THE FORME OF ABJURation of Hereſie, and confeſſion of faith, which they which have ſwarved from the Faith, and pretend to be received into the Church, ought to make.

THIS IS THE ABJUration which they cauſed al of the Religion *to make in* France, *to ſave their lives. Printed at* Paris *by* Nicolas Roffet, *dwelling in the new ſtreet of our Lady, at the ſign of the Mower: With the Kings Privilege.*

FIrſt, they which have ſwarved from the Faith, and deſire to returne into the compaſſe of our holy Mother Church, ought to preſent themſelves to their Curates or Vicars to bee inſtructed of that which they ought to do: that done, they

they ſhall be ſent unto the reverend Biſhop of the Dioces, or his Chancellour, or Officiall, to make the ſaid Abjuration and Confeſſion in manner and forme following.

I. N. Borne at, &c. in the Dioces of, &c. and dwelling, &c. Acknowledging by the grace of God the true Faith Catholike and Apoſtolique, from the which I have through my fault gone aſtray, and ſeparated my ſelfe ſince, &c. and deſirous to returne to the flocke of Chriſts true Sheep-fold, which is the Catholique, Apoſtolique, and Romiſh Church, confeſſe to have Abjured and curſed all the errours and hereſie of the *Lutherans*, *Calviniſts*, and *Hugonots*, and all other Hereſie whatſoever, where-with I have heretofore beene defamed or touched: And I agree to the Faith of our holy mother the Church, and deſire you in the name of God, of His Sonne Jeſus Chriſt, and of the glorious Virgin His Mother *Mary*, and of all the Saints of Paradice, that

that it would pleaſe you to receive me into the flock and Sheepfold of Gods people, which live under the obedience of the *Pope*, ordained our Saviour Jeſus Chriſts Vicar in the ſaid Church, ſubmitting my ſelfe patiently to abide, and willingly to do the Penance which it ſhal pleaſe you to enjoyne me for the abſolution of my faults committed, whilſt I was in the fore-ſaid Sects, whereof I aske and require pardon of God, and of his ſaid Church, and of you (that be appointed my Paſtors by God the Creator) abſolution, with ſuch penance as you ſhall judge to be wholeſome for the ſatisfaction of my ſins and offences. And to the intent you ſhould know that I have and do make this Abjuration from my heart. I confeſſe moreover before God and you, that I beleeve that which is contained in the Symbole or Creed of the Apoſtles, and *Athanaſius*, and other Confeſſions of Faith made and approved by the whole Councels of the

the Catholique, Apoſtolique, and *Romiſh* Church, that is, I beleeve in one only God, the Father Almighty, Creator of Heaven and Earth, and of all things viſible and inviſible, and in one Lord, our Lord Jeſus Chriſt, the only Son engendred by God the Father before the conſtitution of the world, God of God, Light of Light, true God of true God, engendred not Created, Conſubſtantiall with the Father, by whom all things were made, who for us men, and for our ſalvation, deſcended from Heaven, &c. *as in the Beliefe of Morning Prayer.* I beleeve likewiſe, acknowledge and confeſſe all that which is contained in the Bookes, as well of the old, as of the new Teſtament, approved by the ſaid Holy and Apoſtolique Church of *Rome*, according to the ſenſe and interpretation of the holy Doctors received by the ſame, rejecting all other interpretation as falſe and erroneous. I acknowledge the ſeven Sacraments of the ſaid

ſaid Catholike, Apoſtolike and Romiſh Church, that they were inſtituted by our Lord Jeſus Chriſt, and that they be neceſſary for the ſalvation of mankind, although that all of them are not of neceſſity to be conferred to all, that is to ſay, I confeſſe that the ſaid ſeven Sacraments are theſe, *Baptiſme, Confirmation, Euchariſt*, which is the Sacrament of the Altar, *Penance, extreame Unction, Order*, and *Marriage*, and that the ſaid Sacraments confer grace, and that of them, Baptiſme, Confirmation, and Order, cannot be reiterated without ſacrilege. That the ſaid Sacraments have the effect which the ſaid Church teacheth, & that the forme & uſage wherewith they bee miniſtred to Chriſtians, is holy and neceſſary. I acknowledge alſo that the holy Maſſe is a ſacrifice and oblation of the very body and bloud of our Saviour Jeſus Chriſt, under the forme of bread and wine mingled with water, which ſubſtances of bread

and wine under the ſaid formes (are in the Maſſe by the words wch ſerve for conſecration, ſaid and pronounced by the Prieſt) tranſubſtantiated and transformed into the ſubſtance of the ſaid body & bloud of Jeſus Chriſt. Notwithſtanding, that the qualities and accidents remaine in the ſaid formes after the ſaid conſecration, & that the Maſſe is holeſome and profitable as well for the quick as the dead. I acknowledge and confeſſe the concomitance, that is to ſay, that in receiving the body of Jeſus Chriſt under the forme of bread alone, I likewiſe receive the bloud of Jeſus Chriſt. I confeſſe that Prayer and interceſſion of Saints for the quicke and the dead is holy, good and healthful for Chriſtians, and is not contrary (for any reſpect) to the glory of God. That prayers made in the Church for the faithfull which are dead, do profit them for the remiſſion of their ſinnes, and leſſening of their paines incurred for the ſame. That there

there is a Purgatory where the ſouls abiding are ſuccoured by the prayers of the faithfull. I confeſſe that we muſt honour and call upon the Saints which reigne with Jeſus Chriſt, and that they make interceſſion for us to God, and that their Relikes are to be worſhipped. That the Commandements and Traditions of the Catholique, Apoſtolique and Romiſh Church, as well they which pertaine to the forme & ceremonies of divine Service, and to aſſiſt the ſame, which I think be to draw Chriſtian people to piety and turning to their God, as faſting, abſtaining from meats, obſervation of Holy-dayes, and Eccleſiaſticall policie, according to the tradition of the Apoſtles and holy Fathers, continued ſince the Primitive Church till this time, & afterwards brought into the Church by the ordinances of Councels received in the ſame of long and ancient time, or of late, be good and holy, to the which I will and ought to obey, as preſcribed and

appointed by the Holy Ghoſt, the Author and director of that which ſerveth for the keeping of Chriſtian Religion, and of the Catholique Apoſtolique and *Roman* Church. I Beleeve alſo and accept all the articles of originall ſin, and of Juſtification. I affirme aſſuredly, that we ought to have and keep the Images of Jeſus Chriſt, of his holy Mother, and all other Saints, and do honour and reverence unto them. I confeſſe the power of Indulgence and Pardons to be left in the Church by Jeſus Chriſt, and the uſe of them to be very healthfull, as alſo I acknowledge and confeſſe the Church of *Rome* to be the Mother and chiefe of all Churches, and conducted by the Holy Ghoſt: and that other pretended particular inſpirations againſt the ſame, come of the ſuggeſtion of the Devill, the Prince of diſſention, which would ſeparate the union of the myſticall Body of the Saviour of the world. Finally, I promiſe ſtraightly to keep all that

was

was ordained at the laſt Generall Councell of *Trent*, and promiſe to God and you, never more to depart from the Catholique, Apoſtolique, and *Roman* Church: and if I do (which God forbid) I ſubmit my ſelfe to the penalties of the Canons of the ſaid Church, made, ordained, and appointed againſt them which fall back into Apoſtaſie. The which Abjuration and Confeſſion I have ſubſcribed.

THE KINGS LETTER to *M. de Guiſe*, and other Lieutenants and Governours of his Provinces, by the which hee wholly aboliſheth and ſubverteth all the Edicts of Pacification, and willeth that only the *Romiſh* Religion ſhould take place in his Realme.

THE King knowing that the Declaration which hee made upon the occaſion which lately chanced in the City of Paris, *the remembrances*

and inſtructions of his will which he ſent round about to all Governours of his Provinces, and Lieutenants generall therein, and particular letters to the Seneſhals, and his Courts of Parliament, and other Officers and Miniſters of Juſtice, cannot hitherto ſtay the courſe of murthers and robberies done in the moſt part of the Cities of this Realme, to his Majeſties great diſpleaſure: hath adviſed for a more ſingular remedy, to ſend all the ſaid Governours into every of their charges and governments, aſſuring himſelfe, that according to the quality and power which they have of his Majeſty, they can well follow and obſerve his intent, the which more fully to declare, his Majeſty hath cauſed his Letters Patents to be diſpatched, which ſhall be delivered them. Beſides the contents whereof M. de Guiſe *the Governour, and Lieutenant generall for his Majeſty in* Champaigne *and* Brye, *ſhall call before him the Gentlemen of the new* Religion *abiding within his goverument,*

ment, and ſhall tell them that the Kings Will and intent is to preſerve them, their Wives, children and families, and to maintain them in poſſeſſion of their goods, ſo that on their part they live quietly, and render to his Majeſty obedience and fidelity as they ought: in Which doing the King alſo Will defend them, that they ſhall not be moleſted or troubled by Way of Juſtice, or otherwiſe in their perſons and goods, by reaſon of things done during the troubles, and before the Edict of Pacification of Auguſt, 1570. And afterwards hee ſhall lovingly admoniſh them to continue no longer in the Error of the new Opinions, and to returne to the Catholike Religion, reconciling themſelves to the Catholique Romiſh Church, under the doctrine and obedience Whereof, the King his predeceſſours and their ſubjects have alwayes holily lived, and this Realme hath been carefully conducted and maintained: Shewing to them the miſchiefes and calamities Which have happened in

this Realme, ſince theſe new opinions have entred into mens ſpirits: How many murders have been cauſed by ſuch which have fallen from the right way holden by their Anceſtors. Firſt, they made them ſeparate themſelves from the Church, then from their next of kindred, and alſo to be eſtranged from the ſervice of their King, as a man may ſee ſince his reigne. And although the authors and heads of that ſide, would have covered their doings under the title of Religion *and conſcience: yet their deeds and workes have ſhewen well enough that the name of* Religion *was but a* vizzard *to cover their drifts and diſobedience, and under that pretence to aſſemble and ſuborn people, and to make and compell them to ſweare in the cauſe under the title of diſobedience, and by ſuch wayes to turne them from the naturall affection which they owe to the King, and conſequently from his obedience; it being notorious, that what commandement ſoever the King could make*

make to them of the new Religion, *they have not ſince his reigne obeyed him otherwiſe than pleaſed their heads. And contrariwiſe, when their ſaid heads commanded them to ariſe and take to their weapons, to ſet upon Cities, to burne Churches, to ſack and pill, to trouble the Realme, and fill it with bloud and fire, they which went ſo aſtray to follow them, forgot all truſt and duty of good ſubjects, to execute and obey their commandements. Which things if the Gentlemen will well conſider, they ſhall eaſily judge how unhappy and miſerable their condition ſhall be, if they continue longer therein. For they may well thinke of themſelves, that the King being taught by experience of ſo great a danger, from the which it hath pleaſed God to preſerve him and his Eſtate, and having proved the miſchiefes and calamities which this Realm hath ſuffred by the enterpriſe of the heads of this cauſe, their adherents and complices, that he will never willingly be ſerved with any*

Gentlemen of his ſubjects that be of any other Religion than the Catholique, in the which alſo the King, following his predeceſſors, will live and die. He willeth alſo to take away all miſtruſt amongſt his ſubjects, and to quench the riſing of diſcords and ſeditions, that all they of whom he is ſerved in honourable places, and ſpecially the Gentlemen which deſire to be accompted his good and lawfull ſubjects, and would obtaine his favour, and be employed in charges of his ſervice, according to their degrees and qualities, doe make profeſſion here-after to live in the ſame Religion that he doth: having tryed that diſcords and civill warres will not ceaſe in a State where there be many Religions, and that it is not poſſible for a king to maintain in his Realme diverſities in Religion, but that hee ſhal loſe the good wil & benevolẽce of his ſubjects, yea, and they which are of a contrary Religion to his, deſire nothing in their heart more than the change of the King and of his

Eſtate.

Eſtate. For the reaſon above-ſaid, the Duke of Guiſe, *to bring the matter to this paſſe, ſhall take paines to perſwade the Nobility and others infected with the ſaid new* Opinion, *to returne of themſelves, and of their owne free-will to the Catholique Religion, and to abjure and renounce the* New, *without any more expreſſe commandement from the King. For howſoever it be, his Majeſty is reſolved to make his ſubjects live in his Religion, and never to ſuffer whatſoever may betide, that there ſhall bee any other forme or exerciſe of* Religion *in his Realm then the Catholique; The ſaid Duke of* Guiſe *ſhall communicate with the principal Officers and Magiſtrates, having the principall charge and adminiſtration of Juſtice in Cities of his government, his Majeſties declaration, to the intent they ſhould know his mind, and the good end whereunto he tendeth for the uniting and quietneſſe of his ſubjects, to the intent the ſaid* M. de Guiſe, *and the ſaid*

Officers

Officers and Magiſtrates, ſhould with one concord, intelligence and correſpondence proceed to the effect above-ſaid, ſo that fruit and quietneſſe may thereof enſue, ſuch as his Majeſty deſireth, not only for himſelfe, but for the Whole Realme. The Bayliſes and Stewards which are not in Religion accordingly qualified, ſhall within one moneth reſigne their Offices to Gentlemen capable, and of the quality required by the Edict, which may keepe and exercitiſe the ſame. And to the intent this ſhould be done, his Majeſty doth now preſently declare them deprived after the ſaid month, if they do not then reſigne, that they ſhall have no occaſion or colour of excuſe to delay their reſignations, and yet permitteth them in the mean while to reſigne without any fine paying. All Bayliſes and Stewards ſhall be reſident at their offices upon paine of loſſe of the ſame, and if they cannot ſo be, then they ſhall be bound to reſigne. All Archbiſhops and Biſhops ſhall likewiſe be reſident

in

in their Dioces and ſuch as for age & other indiſpoſition of perſon cannot preach the Word of God, nor edifie the people, and do other functions appertaining to their charge and dignity, ſhall be bound to take a conductor to comfort them, and to employ themſelves to the duty of their charge. To the which Conductor they ſhall appoint an honeſt and reaſonable penſion according to the fruits and revenue of their living. Alſo Parſons and Vicars ſhall be reſident at their Benefices, or elſe ſhall be admoniſhed to reſigne them to ſuch as will be reſident, and do their duty. Archbiſhops and Biſhops ſhall take information of them which hold Abbeyes, Priories, and other Benefices in their Dioceſſe, of what quality ſoever they are, and how they do their duty in the adminiſtration of them, where upon they ſhall make proceſſe by Word unto the Governours, which ſhall ſend them to the King to provide therein as reaſon ſhall move him. They ſhall compell the Curates

actually

actually to abide at the places of their Benefices, or elſe ſhall appoint other in their ſteads according to the diſpoſition of the Cannons.

At Paris *the third of November,* 1572. *Signed* CHARLES.

LETTERS OF *M. DE Gordes*, the Kings Lieutenant in *Daulphine*, to certaine of the *Religion* in his Government, wherby he exhorteth them to come backe againe to the Religion of *Rome*; and how the King is determined to ſuffer none other.

SIr, I am ſufficiently advertiſed of your behaviour, but you ſhould remember what advertiſements I have before ſent you to returne to the Catholique Religion of your ſelfe, which is the beſt hold and ſtay that you can chooſe for your preſervation and health, putting from you all thoſe which perſwade you to the contrary, who would abide to ſee any commotion or diſorder, rather than abate

any

any point of their opinion. And by this meanes you ſhall make evident to the King, the will which you ſay you have to obey his Majeſty, counſelling you for as much as I deſire your well doing, that this is the beſt for you to do, without looking for any more open commandement: otherwiſe aſſure your ſelfe, there can but evill come of it, and that his Majeſty would be obeyed. And thus I pray God to adviſe you, and give you his holy grace.

From Grenoble *the ſixt of December,* 1572. *Your entire* good *friend,* GORDES.

THE ANSWER OF THE Gentlemen, Captaines, Burgeſſes, and other being in the Town of *Rochell*, to the commandements that have been given them in the name of the King, to receive garriſons.

WE the Gentlemen, Captaines, Burgeſſes, and other now being in this Towne of Rochell, *doe give anſwer*

answer to you Mounsieur N. *and to such commandements as you give us in the name of his Majesty, that We cannot acknowledge that, that which is signified unto us, and the Proclamation which you require that wee should cause to bee published, doe proceed from his Majesty. And thereof We call to Witnesse his Majesty himselfe, his Letters of the 22. and 24. of August, his owne signet, and the publishing of the same Letters, by the which his said Majesty layeth all the fault of all the trouble lately hapned, & of the cruel slaughter done at Paris, upon those of the house of* Guise, *protesting that hee had enough to do to keepe himselfe safe within his Castell of* Louure *With those of his Guard. And We shal never suffer our selves to be perswaded that so foule an enterprise and so barbarous a slaughter hath at any time entred into the mind of his Majesty, much lesse that the same hath been done by his expresse commandement, as the paper importeth which*

you

you have exhibited unto us, nor that his Majeſty hath been ſo ill adviſed, as himſelf to cut off his own armes, or to defile the ſacred Wedding of Madame his own ſiſter With the ſhedding of ſo much noble & innocent bloud, *and With the ſhame of ſo cruell a fact to ſtain the nation of* France *and the bloud royall, Which hath heretofore ever among al nations born the name of* franke *and* courteous: *nor that he hath had mind to deliver matter to Writers to ſet forth a tragical hiſtory ſuch us antiquity hath never heard ſpeake of the like, and ſuch as poſterity cannot report Without horror. But that it Was firſt layd at* Rome, *and afterward hatched at* Paris, *by the authors of all the troubles of* France. *And howſoever it be, We are ready to maintaine that out of the mouth of his Majeſty doth not proceed hot and cold, White and blacke, and that hee doth not now ſay one thing, and by and by another, as hee ſhould doe if the paper that you preſent unto us had paſſed from him, proteſting that*

that he will inviolably keepe his Edict, and immediately breaking the ſame in declaring that he commanded thoſe murders to be committed, having alſo made proteſtation before, that it is to his great griefe, and done by the outrage and violence of thoſe of Guiſe, *againſt whom he was not able to make ſpeedy reſiſtance in time, as his Majeſty deſired. And in this quarrell, wee the Gentlemen, Captaines, and other that make you this anſwer, are ready to try it by combate man to man, or otherwiſe, to maintain the honour of our King againſt all thoſe that ſo prophane holy things, and as much as in them lyeth do by ſuch words and titles villainouſly defile the excellence of his Majeſty, and of the noble Princes of his bloud. Which we may right well conjecture & eſtimate, by the ſlaughters that are yet in doing, as well in the Town of* Paris, *as elſe-where, upon ſo many Noblemen, Gentlemen and other, men, women and children, and upon a great number of young*

ſchollars

ſchollars (the maintenance under God, of Realmes and Common-weales in time to come) and by many other barbarous, unnaturall and unmanly acts generally committed. We thinke therefore and judge that herein treaſon is enterpriſed againſt the perſon of his Majeſty, and of my Lords his brethren, and that the Guiſians mean to invade the Crown of the Realme, as they have of long time practiſed, and howſoever it be, we ſay that his Majeſty is forced by the power that they have taken upon them, and uſurped, by meanes of the rebellious ſtirre of the Commons of Paris. As for that which they ſay, that the Admirall and thoſe of the Religion had conſpired againſt the Kings Majeſty and his brethren; theſe bee allegations of as great truth, and of as good likelihood, as their manner of proceeding in juſtice hath been orderly, beginning at execution before examination of the fact. But it is now no need to tarry

for

for time to diſcover it, for the matter is plaine to be ſeene with eye, and groaped with hand, and all thoſe of the Romiſh Religion that have remaining any drop of nature of man, doe confeſſe it and hold downe their heads for ſhame, curſing both with heart and mouth the cruell executers of this abominable enterpriſe, and the wicked diſturbers of common quiet, which can yet no more ſuffer, than they hitherto have done, that this poore Realme ſhould long enjoy the benefit of that peace, which the King alone, next under God, had wiſely cauſed to be made, and to be accordingly obſerved, whereof this Realme began to feele the good taſte, to the great contentment of all perſons, except the enemies of peace and of this Realme, namely, the Guiſians. *Finally, when his Majeſty being out of their hands and power, ſhall declare what is his pleaſure, we will endevour us to obey him in all things, wherein our conſciences,*

which

Which are dedicate to God alone, ſhal not be wounded, in which caſe wee Will rather forſake the earth than heaven, and our frail'e and tranſitory houſes rather than the heavenly manſions. But hitherto the law of Nature, and the duty that we owe to our naturall Prince, to the preſervation of his Crowne, and to the ſafety of our lives, our Wives and children, doth command us to ſtand upon our guard, and not to put to our ſelves in the mercy of thoſe that have received the ſame bloudy commiſſion from the Guiſians, *under the pretended name of the King, to uſe us in the ſame manner as they have wickedly, trayterouſly, and unnaturally done to thoſe about his Majeſty, and as it were under his Wings, and under the skirts of his robe, which the traytors* ſtrangers *have ſtained With the true* French *bloud, Without that his Majeſty hath been able to remedy it, nor to ſtay their curſed attempts: ſo much leſſe is he able now ſo farre off*

a true chriſtian reſolution

to

to defend us as he would, which his Majeſties good will being knowne unto us, doth arme us for our defence, and for the ſafeguard of our lives, and for the priviledges which he hath given us, untill ſuch time as he ſhall be able by himſelfe to defend us againſt his enemies and ours.

FINIS.

Errata.

IN *the Epiſt. page* 2. *line.* 13. *for* deceit *read* deceive. *p.* 4. *l.* 8. *put out* (it)

Pag. 11. *lin.* 3. *for* Princes *read* Prince. *p.* 31. *l* 7. Margrat *r.* Margaret. *p.* 35. *lin.* 9. *for* ſealed *r.* ſeale. *p.* 53. *l* 5. *for* County *r.* Count. *p.* 59. *l.* 17. *for* County *r.* Count. *p.* 66. *l.* 5. *for* keeker *r.* keeper. *p.* 78. *l.* 22. *for* fiances *r.* finances. *p.* 81. *l.* 25. *for* Majeſty *r.* Majeſties. *p.* 84. *l.* 1. *for* ſpeeces *r.* ſpeeches. *p.* 90. *l.* 15. *for* that *Pariſians r.* that the Pariſians *p.* 105. *l.* 6. *for* Cod *r.* God. *p.* 129. *l.* 14. *for* houſe *r.* houſes. *p.* 157. *l.* 11. *for* way *r.* away.

ORdered by the Committee for Printing, that this Booke entituled *A French Maſſacre*, or *Patterne of popiſh Peace*, be re-printed; and that Maſter *Thomas Caſe* be deſired to nominate the man that ſhall print it.

Iohn White.

INominate *Richard Whitaker* to Print this Booke, as is deſired by the Committee for printing.

Thomas Caſe.